ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,043—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

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To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Stations on the Northern, Central, Southern, and Western Railways,
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
B.I. VICTORIA	2285	1500	A. W. Adamson	Saturday, 6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th "
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Monle	16th "
†* SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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3rd May 17th May. 14th June.
31st "

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H. W. ULOTH,
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June "

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FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
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Specially written for the Company by L. A. MASSA, Esqr. Author of LALLA ROOKH, The Sleeping Beauty, Princess Cherry-Blossom, She-e! Blue-Beard, &c.

MR. H. STANLEY, in presenting this Burlesque to the Public in this City, desires to say that this original work will be mounted on a
SCALE OF SPLENDOUR,
Excelling that already displayed through the long series of its successful predecessors.
The Entirely New and Gorgeous Scenery, by Prof. O. Ghilardi.
THE SUPERB ORIENTAL COSTUMES, specially purchased at enormous expense. THE ELABORATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS by MR. McLAUCHLIN and Assistants.
The Graceful Eastern Ballet, The Nautch Tarantelle and Marches, arranged by Miss Lizzie Donnelly.
THE MUSIC, embracing the latest and most popular London Novelties and performed under the direction of MR. S. D. WATSON.
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THE LAST CHALLENGE TRIAL AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
THE MAGNETIC LADY.
ADMISSION to the Bower and Performances of THE MAGNETIC LADY from 8 to 10 p. m., ONE RUPEE.
To the Bower only from 6 to 8 P.M., EIGHT ANNAS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
MADAME CORA.
A Stupendous Programme will be Presented by PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The Funniest Show ever Presented.
HYPNOTISM! HYPNOTISM!!! HYPNOTISM!!
SONGS, DANCES, SKETCHES,
Silent Thought Transmission.
MAGNETIC LADY! CALCULATING BOY!!
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE..........Accompanist.
Doors open 8-30. Commence at 9 o'clock.
ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

AN EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT

OF SONGS, RECITATIONS, &c.,
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
BOWEN M. E. CHURCH, APOLLO BUNDER,
THIS EVENING, 2ND MAY, 1893,
AT 8-30 P.M.
ADMISSION—Adults 8 Annas; Children 4 Annas.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, May 1, 1893.

W. I. TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. TURF CLUB, will CLASS, AGE, and MEASURE HORSES on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, at 3-30 p.m.

PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
May 1, 1893. Assist. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY,
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of—

(1).—Adopting Rules drawn up by the Committee for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor for nomination to the Legislative Council.

(2).—To amend Clauses 1 and 12 of Rule VII regarding the constitution of the Committee.

(3).—To alter Rule 11 regarding the Election of Members of the Chamber.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned SADASHIV BAPU SHENDE has contracted TO PURCHASE from LADUBAI, widow of ATMARAM FAKIRJI and BALAJI ATMARAM, the immoveable property described below.—All persons having claims against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at No. 4, Oze's Wadi, Dammar Lane, Chowpatty, within Fourteen Days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1STLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax ground, situate at DeLouri Lane, behind the Portuguese Church, at Girgam, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 272 square yards (which area includes the area of 20 7-9 square yards, forming part of the said De Louri Lane in front), together with the dwelling-house, messuages, tenements and buildings and out-houses standing thereon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old number 307, new number X1F-2071, old Survey No. 576, new Survey No. 25-7910, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, ward No. 344 (1 c), street number 27B, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the said De Louri Lane, on or towards the South by the compound wall of the property of Ganesh Ramji, deceased, on or towards the East by the property secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the West by the gully of this house, beyond which is the gully and house of Bhikoba Jivanji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax ground, situate at DeLouri Lane, behind the Portuguese Church in Girgam, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 459 7-9 square yards, together with the chawl, messuage, tenements, buildings and out-houses standing thereon and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old number 307, new number VII F-2071, old Survey No 576, new Survey No 21-7910, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, ward No 344 (1 D), Street No. 27 (C) and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the gully of these premises beyond which is the gully and chawl of Devidas Pranjivandas and called Krishnabai Buildings and the property of Khimji Jiva, on or towards the South by the compound wall of Ganesh Ramji's property, on or towards the West by the property firstly abovementioned, and on or towards the North by the said DeLouri Lane.—Dated this 1st May, 1893.

सदाशिव बापु शेंडे,
i.e., SADASHIV BAPU SHENDE,
No. 4, Oze's Wadi, Dammar Lane, Chowpatty, Girgam, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1893, at 5-30 P. M.

By Order of the Committee,
T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED ADDITIONAL AGENTS of this Company in BOMBAY and are prepared to write RISKS at Current Rates.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 25th April, 1893.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Year ending 31st December, 1892, at the Rate of Rs. 40 (Forty) per Share, (Free of Income Tax) is declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Henshaws' Buildings, Marine Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1893, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LANG & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents, the Union S. & M. Co., Ld.
Bombay, 24th April, 1893.

PURSUANT to the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, and the Indian Succession Act, 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of FRAMJI NUSSERWANJI PATEL, Esq., late of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, deceased, (Probate of whose Will and Codicil was on the 19th day of November 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL) are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned his Solicitors, at their office, No. 51, in Medows Street, Fort, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof, after the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the Executor shall have such notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate or having any property belonging to it, are required to pay their debts or hand such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of April 1893.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Attorneys for the Executor,

FOR SALE.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.
FOR SALE.

ON account of the ESTATE of the late GENERAL G. B. MAINWARING, a very Valuable Collection of STAMPS, also a large collection of SHELLS.
And on an early date by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Valuable Library consisting of over 6000 VOLUMES.
For full particulars apply to

MESSRS. TAYLOR BROS. & Co.,
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SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
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CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Botles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

BANKS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
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Manager.

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Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00,000
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

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RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m.
Empty kerosine oil cases and tins.

By order of S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Mahim P. W. Chowkey, and at Sion Fort Premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m.
The right of taking fruits from the mango trees.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Munjee Nuthoobhoy & Co. and Hajee John Mahomed Cassum—
RBN / FMS / Bombay } 500 bags sugar.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—
3 cases white mulls.
1 case Turkey red cambric.
5 cases grey half hose.
2 bales grey drill.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
10 bales grey blankets.
On account of the concerned—
4 casks lubricating grease.
T / HB / C / 1146 } 515—1 case damaged cotton red yarn.
A S I-300—300 bales old newspapers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Roman satin, Rs. 2-8 per yard; filloselle silk, Re. 1-2 per doz.; skin, (crewell) 9 annas per doz. Bone-knitting pins, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1893.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.
LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.
ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,
II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,
III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,
IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,
V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,
THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPIT[illegible]		[illegible]
The NETHERLA[illegible] FIRE INSUR[illegible]		[illegible]
The BAVARIA[illegible] INSURANCE[illegible]		[illegible]

The FIRE and [illegible] Companies appl[illegible] offer all FACI[illegible] TERMS. Rates [illegible] on application.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£333,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1885 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.
Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—
Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..............................Rs. 5
Second do. 2-8
Third do. 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2 per line
but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..............................As. 3 per line.
Second do. ....4½ "
Third do. ....2½ "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line......................... 0-8
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 18
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-1

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.
Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.
Per Annum..............................Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances [illegible] made payable to "The Proprietor" of the [illegible].

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,025	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,090	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 wd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	153
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3)
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	62
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890 205
Apollo	750	1,000	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	925
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mumtaz M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	287½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	41)
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	20)
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	950-55

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,800	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	505 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	410xd
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	505
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3)	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	880xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	75
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,610
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	905	1,000	1,00	50	55)
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2	
China Leaf	"	26-4	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	26-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-6	
Do. Drazoss	"	16-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	226	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	
Five-Francs	"	221	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special General Meeting, Royal Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Madame Cora's Benefit, 9 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings.
The Magnetic Lady, Eve's Floral Bower.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Swordsman left it yesterday, the s. s. Elwick, Megun, Frey, Brindisi, Longstone, and Cumeria on Saturday, and the s. s. Bengore Head and Hooseinee on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Rydal Hall, Maria Teresa, and Transvaal entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. La Seyne, Lesbury, and Malwa yesterday; the s.s. Sheik left it on Saturday, and the s. s. Java and Imperatrix yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 4th instant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Ballasingh Bhugwatsingh, Chief of Sannudgaum, arrived at Grant Road Station, on Sunday last, with ten followers, and has taken up his residence, at Malabar Hill.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE PRINCESS.—Bubbai Bai Saheb, Princess of the Gaekwar of Baroda, with eighteen followers, arrived at the Grant Road Station, on Sunday last, and put up at Tardeo.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BOWEN M. E. CHURCH.—An evening's entertainment of song, recitations, &c., will be given at the Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of H. E. the Admiral, Captain Giffard, and Officers the string Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 8th instant.

FEAST OF THE CROSS ON BELVEDERE HILL.—The members of the Mazagon Reservoir Cricket Club will celebrate the feast of the above Cross to-morrow. Litany will commence at 8 p. m., accompanied by the Band of St. Cecilia's Society.

A MISSING WIFE.—Abdool Rahman Shaik Dawood, residing at Old Nagpada, reports to the police that his wife Koolsum, aged twenty-five years, left his house, on Saturday last, at about 11 a.m., and has not since returned. She had on her person silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 25.

THE MATOONGA MURDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Rama Luxmon was charged before Mr. Hamilton, with the murder of a Hindoo girl, named Dhondee, on the 2nd February last, at Matoonga. The case was remanded until the 4th instant for the Public Prosecutor to appear and conduct the case for the Crown.

REPORTED THEFT.—Muthooradas Liladas, residing at Dadar Road, reports to the police, that while he was asleep on the night of the 29th ultimo, between the hours of ten and four, some one entered his house by a back-door, which had been left open, and stole one silver dubba, valued at Rs. 150, one silver lota, valued at Rs. 8, and one gold bunsi, valued at Rs. 12.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Ramchander Daji, a clerk in the Account Department, in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, living at Girgaum Back Road, reported to the police on the 22nd December last, the theft of four currency notes for Rs. 100 each from his locked box, which was kept in his room. His suspicion rested on a servant who had gone to his native country at Chiploon, but nothing was discovered. On Sunday last the complainant's brother-in-law, Vishwanath Narhar, aged seventeen years, was arrested, when property, valued at Rs. 63-12-0 was recovered.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—An inquest was held at Matharpacady, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Augustine Fernandes, aged eighteen years. The deceased was a student and an orphan, and was supported by his grand-father. At 6 a.m., yesterday, deceased took out a packet, containing oxalic acid, and thinking it was Epsom Salt dissolved it into water and drank it as a purgative. The acid was bought by his uncle and kept in the house for the purpose of cleaning buttons. The boy died within an hour. The jury recorded a verdict that the deceased met with his death by taking oxalic acid in mistake.

SOMAVANSHY KSHATRIYA NITI SEVAK MANDALI.—The annual gathering of the above Mandali was held, under the presidentship of Mr. Narayan Moroba Padke, in the Holi buildings, at Mazagon, on Sunday. After the recital of verses by members of the Mandali, the secretary read the report. At the request of the president speeches were delivered by Messrs. Janardhan Raghoba Vanmali, Jairam Raghunath Parelkar, and Vinayakrao Raghoba Parelkar, and the gathering was closed after an address given by the president and the distribution of pan-supari, &c. There were about one hundred and thirty-five members present on the occasion.

MOUNT ROAD LIBRARY.—The president of the Mount Road Library, Bombay, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the support of the Library:—His Highness Nawab Ahsunulla Bahadur, C.I.E., of Dacca, Rs. 25; Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Rs. 10; His Highness the Raja of Jowhar, Nawab Syed Nooruddin Hussein, Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. G. Cotton, H. C., Framjee Muncherjee Cama, Charity, Sorabjee N. Talati and Co., Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Manockjee Petit, Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Bayley, and Major G. W. Martin, each Rs. 5; Dr. L. P. de Rozario, J. P., Messrs. E. F. and M. Buldevsinghjee, of Dharrampore, each Rs. 3; and Mr. Ebrahim Noorudin, Rs. 2;—total, Rs. 96.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Luxmon Janoo, a *hamal* in the service of Mr. Harry Ballantine, Vice-Consul for the United States of America, was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a valuable pen-knife belonging to his master. On Saturday last the accused was caught red-handed, while removing a wooden-box from the complainant's office. The accused was made over to the police, and on a search being made a pen-knife was found in the pocket of the accused, and it was subsequently identified by the complainant as belonging to him. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted him on the evidence adduced before the court, and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Roberts, charged G. H. Lord, a Eurasian, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Inspector Roberts stated to the Magistrate that on Sunday morning, at 1-30 o'clock, he arrested a man, named Arnold, under a warrant of apprehension, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Cooper. The same morning at 3 o'clock the accused and two others went to Mr. Brewin's bungalow and enquired of a police sepoy whether any European officer was in. The sepoy replied in the affirmative when the accused asked him to rouse the European police officer as he wanted to see him on some business. The sepoy refused to do so when the accused threw his stick against the sepoy which hit him on one of his legs. The accused denied the truth of the charge and complained of the rude and insolent conduct on the part of the sepoy. The accused admitted that he had an altercation with the sepoy, but it was due to the insolence of the latter. The accused called three witnesses to prove his statement. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

DISTURBANCE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—A Pathan, named Darga Khan Ameeroola Khan, aged forty years, while lying asleep on a charpoy, on Musjid Lane, at 10 o'clock. on Saturday night, was severely assaulted by Ahmed Khan Manoo Khan and six other Pathans, who immediately after made their escape. The injured man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when it was discovered that his collar bone was fractured. It appears from an enquiry made by the police that during the night of the 19th ultimo an altercation took place in the house of a woman, at Falkland Road, between Fattoo Kader and Alam Khan Nawab and some Pathans, when Fattoo was very badly assaulted. Shortly after leaving the house Fattoo with a number of Mahomedans and a Parsee, armed with sticks, assaulted Darga Khan, under the belief that he was one of the Pathans who assaulted Fattoo on the 19th ultimo. A number of Pathans then rushed out of their houses with sticks in their hands and a free fight took place in which Pestonji Rustomji, one of Fattoo's gang, was severely assaulted and his left fore-arm fractured. He was subsequently removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is at present under treatment. Ahmad Khan Manoo Khan and six others were, yesterday, charged, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, with rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly and with causing grievous hurt to Darga Khan. The case was adjourned until the 10th instant.

MAJOR AND MRS. WRAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Miraj, says:—The Chiefs of the Southern Mahratha Country States and the principal officers of almost all of them assembled at Miraj, a few days ago, to bid *bon voyage* to Major J. W. Wray, Assistant Political Agent, Southern Mahratha Country, who is going home on a year's furlough. Major Wray has been as Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Mahratha Country for nearly eight years, and he has so endeared himself to the Chiefs and people of this part of the country that his departure, temporary though it is, is much regretted by all who know him, and the scene on the evening of the 27th at the Miraj station bore ample testimony to the esteem in which he is held by all sections of the community in the Southern Mahratha Country. At the time of starting from the station, both Major and Mrs. Wray were laden with garlands and bouquets. All his friends seemed to vie with each other in showing their admiration for the gallant Major and his amiable consort, and when the train steamed out of the station, the people assembled cheered them enthusiastically till the train was out of sight. At the Sangli Road Station the same kind of ovation awaited the popular Major. The Chief of Sangli, accompanied by the principal Officers and Mankaris of his Court, was at the station to wish them a happy voyage. A large concourse of people of both sexes and all ages was also present, as the train dashed in to the station, there was a general move towards the carriage occupied by Major and Mrs. Wray, and on their getting down on the platform, they shook hands with the Chief and all other prominent persons who were present there. The Chief then gave them *pan supari*, &c., and decorated them with fine garlands. While these interesting ceremonies were going on, blue lights were lit up, and the Sangli police band played a selection of music. When it was time for the train to start Major and Mrs. Wray took leave, and proceeded to their carriage amidst a shower of flowers, followed by hearty cheers. Major and Mrs. Wray were much affected by this ovation, and repeatedly thanked those assembled for such a demonstration of their devotion. Since Major Wray took charge of his office, a steady advance has been made in the good administration of every one of the Native States committed directly or indirectly to his care and supervision. He has shown such rare tact in dealing with the Chiefs, and has so thoroughly won their confidence by the suavity of his disposition, that any suggestion or recommendation made by him with a view to augment the prosperity of their States or the comfort and happiness of their subject never failed of its purpose.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 25th ultimo:—

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 964, dated 19th April, 1893, forwarding, on behalf of the staff of his department, for the Trustees' acceptance, a portrait of the late Mr. Thomas Ormiston, C.I.E., and requesting that it may be hung up in the board room.

Resolution.—The engineering staff to be thanked. The Trustees will have much pleasure in complying with their request.

Read letter from the senior Naval Officer in charge of the Harbour Defence Flotilla, dated 19th April, 1893, stating that it is intended to place the Indian Harbour Defence Flotilla off Mazagon for the coming S.-W. monsoon, and requesting that he may be allowed to lay down moorings for the "Tenasserim" opposite the Mazagon Bunder, and about a mile distant from it towards Butchers Island.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the understanding that the moorings will be taken up when the "Tenasserim" is moved to her usual anchorage in the fine season.

Submitted statement showing that the grant of Rs. 3,000 in the budget for 1892-93 for Marine stores, warps and fenders for the Port and Dock establishments, has been exceeded by Rs. 3,968. Read letter from the Port Officer, stating that the dock masters report that a large number of warps were renewed, which were of poor quality, consequently the consumption was greater than would otherwise have been the case, and that in addition to this a complete set of twig fenders were provided. Read memo. from the Engineer reporting that the tests made of yarns taken from each coil of rope showed that the material was good, but that it appears from what the dockmaster has written during the year to the storekeeper that the fault was in the *laying up* of the rope, and that the attention of the manager of the ropeworks having been called to it he has been trying to meet the views of the dockmaster on this point. Read memo. by the Secretary.

Resolution.—The excess may be passed, but in the future sanction should be applied for to a supplementary grant before exceeding a budget allotment. The Port Officer and Engineer should confer as to the steps which should be taken to improve the quality of the warps.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard division, stating, with reference to Trustees' letter of 27th February, 1893, that the deepening of the Arsenal basin and the slope under the Arsenal wall have, in compliance with the Trustees' wishes, as contained in their No. 3878, dated 20th September, 1890, been carried out so far as was compatible with the requirements of Government; that for reasons explained it is not now possible to deepen the basin in front of the new Customs boat-slip; that the cost of the work, without establishment and tools and plant charges, is not largely in excess of the estimates framed by the Engineer to the Trust, including the extra walling and on the supposition that the greater part of the excavation would be in rock as has actually been the case; and further that no portion of the cost of the dam has been entered in his estimate; that the rate for the cartage of excavated material to the Sassoon Dock is that which has been provided for in the accepted tender of Messrs. Bulkley and Co. for cartage to Colaba; and that he had no option but to employ the contractor who has been carrying on the work as a whole. Read letter to Government, dated 24th March, 1893, requesting sanction to charge the work to capital account, the cost being met from the unappropriated balance of the fixed annual revenue surplus of one lakh provided in the budget for 1893-94. Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, sanctioning the abovementioned proposals. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee.

Resolution.—The Executive Engineer, Dockyard division, should be asked to report the actual cost of the work, and the amount should then be paid under the sanction now accorded by Government.

Read letters from the Port Officer reporting that the s. s. "Pachumba" in pilotage charge of a second grade pilot, while being hauled alongside the wall of the Victoria Dock on 2nd April, fouled the dredger's buoy and chain with her propellor, which brought a sudden strain on a rope made fast to the capstan on the bull-nose and round one of the bollards, whereby two stones were knocked away from the parapet and some of the steps chipped; and forwarding letters and reports regarding the accident, and stating that it is not necessary to take any further steps in the case regarding the pilot's action in the matter, and that he has informed the berthing master that he was wrong in leading the rope in such a way as to throw a strain upon the parapet. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee recommending that the papers be recorded as the action taken by the Port Officer seems sufficient.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, reporting that a collision occurred on the night of the 5th instant in the outer harbour between the s.s. "Leander" proceeding to sea in charge of Mr. T. Canavan, first grade pilot, and the Arab bugalow "Hussanee"; that the accident was owing to the action of the latter in porting her helm and attempting to cross the course of the "Leander," which vessel had starboarded her helm in conformity with the rules of the road, article 17; and that as the bugalow had no side-lights her Nacoda was prosecuted and fined by the Magistrate Rs. 50.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read letter from the Cooper Landing Company addressed to the Port Officer, stating that they have nearly 70 vessels in their flotilla, each of which is required under the Port rules to be supplied with red and green side lights besides their usual white anchor light, and requesting that they may be allowed four months to obtain the required number of lights from home, as lanterns of good quality in such numbers are not obtainable in the local market. Read letter from the Port Officer, stating that as far as he can ascertain so many lights are not procurable in the market and cannot be made in less time than, say, three months, and those made here are not suitable, being of tin with a flat pane of glass moulded very roughly into shape; that he is in favour of the application being granted for a period of three months and a half, say to August 1st, as this would relieve the pressure on makers of lights in Bombay and enable them to complete the supply to the owners of other native craft who would not go to the expense of procuring a better class of lights from England; that it must be taken into consideration that granting this application amounts to suspending the working of the regulation for lights, but the regulation not having been enforced so long, a few months longer will not make any difference, and it is impossible to procure the lights at once in any case and proposing that the Cooper Landing Company be informed that this exemption from prosecution will not clear them of any responsibility they may incur owing to any of their vessels coming into collision with any other vessel through the non-exhibition of the regulation lights on board their vessels and that they should, as far as possible, stop the movements of such of their vessels as have not the regulation lights during night time.

Resolution.—The applicants should be informed that they will be held strictly responsible for the consequences of any breach of Port rule 42, and should not accordingly allow such of their vessels as are not provided with the regulation lights to move at night.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, submitting a list of goods that have lain unclaimed on the Trustees' Bunders for over two months, and recommending that they be sold under section 61 of the Port Trust Act after due advertisement of the sale in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Resolution.—Approved. 2.—The goods should be advertised in one of the native papers also.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 102, dated 13th April 1893, directing that the Government of India be informed of the payment by the Trustees to the Accountant-General, Bombay, of the balance of the Prince's Dock loan (Rs. 61,61,037-13-9).

Letters from the Port Officer, Nos. 1114 and 1115, dated 18th April, 1893, respectively, reporting that Prow No. 4437, laden with coal, sank on the 17th instant; and a Kotia with unpressed cotton on board went ashore on the S.-E. prongs on the morning of the 18th idem, but that no lives were lost in either case.

Letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 39-349, dated 18th April 1893, reporting that a fire broke out that day in a cattle shed at Mody Bay, by which three ranges of sheds, valued at Rs. 200, were destroyed.

Letter from the Commissariat Storekeeper General, No. 608, dated 21st April, 1893, communicating a Resolution of Government, Military Department, No. 751, dated 13th April 1893, sanctioning the renewal of the contract with the Bombay Port Trust for the landing and despatch of Commissariat stores on the same terms as those for the past year, for an indefinite period, from the 1st April, 1893, terminable at three months' notice on either side.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 21st April, 1893.	For week ending 21st April, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	25
" out of "	25	24
" transported	30	27
" attended	2	4
" warped	none	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	15	12
" left	10	9
" remaining in dock	17	12
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	14	10
" left	10	13
" remaining in dock	14	15

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 22nd April, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Bengore Head	2490	2 days.
H. M. S. Abyssinia	1874	3 "
S.s. Meynn	174	1 day.
H. M. S. Magdala	2132	1 "

THE MUD GORGE DIFFICULTY.

THE Mud Gorge problem, writes the *Pioneer*, is a prominent illustration of the difficulties that have to be encountered by railway engineers in the country beyond the Indus Valley. When the Harnai route to Quetta was decided upon, it was seen that bridging, tunnelling and cutting would be constant factors throughout, for the country is a mass of broken hills, with many streams coursing down narrow valleys and ravines. But it was not anticipated that Nature had interposed something more than ordinary mountain barriers, which are common enough in other parts of the world. Yet such was found to be the case when it was too late to abandon the route which Sir Richard Temple had originally imposed up on the engineers. The Chappar Rift was an obstacle serious enough in its way, but galleries and tunnels made it passable, and the work on that section of the line is permanent enough. Not so with that done in what is now known as Mud Gorge. There it is not cliffs and beds of rock that have to be conquered, but decomposing shales and mud-beds, which extend for six miles on either side of a valley. They are so treacherous that to tunnel them is practically impossible, while to cut through them simply means that the cuttings will be obliterated from time to time by landslips. When the line was first being made it was proposed to build two tunnels, which together would have had a length of 2,000 feet, but fortunately the sliding movement of the hillsides on either bank of the river was noticed in time, and thus the attempt to bore through the mud was abandoned. Had it been made, the tunnels would now be lying crushed out of shape under thousands of tons of *debris*. The plan adopted was a big cutting, expensive enough, but cheap when compared with tunnelling. Since that cutting was completed, it has been the sport of the mud fiend, who holds sway in the bleak valley. In some parts, it has been absolutely obliterated again and again, and every expedient has failed to keep it in shape. Rails have been laid only to disappear, and by the time one slip had been mastered another came to destroy the work done. The engineering experts, who have just examined the Gorge, have had to confess that Nature is too much for them, and that the only course open is to keep making "diversions" as the mountain of mud slips towards the river bed and to run trains over the surface of the *debris* as quickly as possible after each enormous slip. If the Government were in a position to spend some crores of rupees on this section of six miles, the difficulty could be mastered once for all by filling up the valley bodily to a certain level, but this is, of course out of the question. There is a proposal for a masonry "barrel drain," the river being conducted through this, and the mud on either side of the Gorge being allowed to slide down and cover up the "barrel," but it is not certain that this would answer, as the masonry might be crushed or upheaved by the tremendous forces at work. The Committee do not favour this scheme any more than that of a high level viaduct. and if their decision be accepted as final, the Harnai route will never give more than a line open for certain periods, that is, between one slip and another. The necessity, therefore, for pushing on the Mushkaf Valley line, which, so far as can be judged, will be absolutely safe from more than trifling interruptions, is clearly established, for Quetta must be in touch with the Indus Valley Railway system leading on the one hand to the sea at Karachi, and on the other to the cantonments and arsenals of the Punjab. The question which military authorities have to decide, before the Government of India pronounce their decision on the report just made, is whether they will require the Harnai route in addition to that by the Mushkaf Valley. If so, the line through Mud Gorge must be repaired after each slip in the best possible way the sacrifice of rails and sleepers being submitted to, and special funds being allotted as required for each new "diversion." But is the game worth the candle? Should the Harnai Railway be abandoned altogether once the Mushkaf line is opened? That is the real point now at issue, and it cannot be decided until the new railway is opened and its capacity for carrying troops and war material has been tested. Meanwhile, we must make the best of the line of communication through Mud Gorge, trusting to the skill of the engineer to keep it open for some months at least in the year. The constant landslips which carry away the Mud Gorge railway are caused, it appears, by the presence of compounds of sulphate of lime in the strata of the hills through which the line passes. Mr. Griesbach, of the Geological Survey, has examined the Gorge, and his note on the subject of the subsidence is an interesting one. He remarks that the sulphate of lime appears both in the form of anhydrite and gypsum, traversing the strata in a net-work of veins and appearing also in "nests." "The anhydrite," he explains, "if exposed to the influence of air and water absorbs the latter and changes into gypsum, at the same time expanding 33 per cent., which alone is sufficient to displace the adjacent material, and as the admixture of anhydrite in the middle and upper portion of the formation is very large, the force of displacement must be immense and sufficient to break down anything in the shape of artificial protection, which after all can only be on a very small scale compared with the mass exposed to this chemical change near Mud Gorge. Other causes are also at work, chief among which is the horizontal compression of the strata which is still going on. Mr. Griesbach pointed out in 1880 the danger from landslip and bulging which would be incurred if the railway crossed these gypsiferous deposits, but as there was no alternative route open the engineers had to take the risk. In Europe and America the immense force generated by the expansion and conversion of anhydrite into gypsum has long been recognised. The instance is given of a tunnel at Heilbronn in Wurtemberg, which was driven through a gypsiferous formation. "The floor rose three feet, the walls were fissured, sometimes producing regular explosions. The entire tunnel was lined with strong masonry work, but nevertheless the process continued and eventually destroyed the same completely, so that the line had to be diverted." Mr. Griesbach, as a geological expert, holds that the movement of the Mud Gorge beds will not cease until the entire mass of the Middle Eocene has passed through the chemical process of alteration already mentioned, and the slopes of the hillsides been lowered to a more or less horizontal contour. This being so, it would seem that the Engineering Committee which examined the line were right in their conclusions, that no permanent remedy can be applied which will make the railway absolutely secure from landslips.

MESSRS. FRED. AHRLE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was to be held yesterday at their registered office, Rampart Row, where several shareholders were present. Owing, however, to the absence of Mr. Smetham, chairman of the board of directors, the meeting was adjourned till Monday next. The following is the report of the directors:—The directors now lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending the 31st March, 1893. From them you will see that the year's working has resulted in a most satisfactory profit and the company is in a flourishing and sound condition. The business is being energetically conducted by the manager and his assistants, and the *clientele* is an increasing one of the best class. The manager had the honour during the year to be appointed to accompany H. I. H. the Arch Duke of Austria in his recent tour through India. The photographs taken during his tour are of great excellence and H. I. H. shewed his satisfaction with the result by favoring the company with a large order. The manager has also made a trip to Bhosawal, which resulted in profitable business. The net amount available for distribution is Rupees 10,039-14-6, which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—In payment of a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 2,630-0 0, depreciation on plant at 10 per cent. Rs. 682-0-0, depreciation on stock at 15 per cent. Rs. 1,198-8-0, allowance for bad debts at 10 per cent. Rs. 1,366-0-0, written off good-will account Rs. 4,000-0-0, carried to next year's account Rs. 163-6-6. You will be asked to elect a director in the place of the retiring director (who offers himself for re-election), and to appoint an auditor for the coming year.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two handicap races, in connection with the Bombay Sailing Association, took place on Saturday afternoon.

The following boats entered for the first race:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Duchess	Lateen	Capt W F Potts
Princess	Lateen	Mr F A Little
Eve	H M S Boadicea's Cutter	Lieut Jno A Tuke, R N
Nellie	H M S Boadicea's Gig	Capt G A Giffard, R N
St Fillans	Ship's boat	Capt E P Fitzgerald
St Fillans	Lateen	Mr J Stabb

The following are the results of the race with handicap allowances made for each boat:—

Boat's name.	Finish. Hrs.	Ms.	Sds	Handicap. Ms.	Hrs.	Net Time. Ms.	Sds.
1 Princess	6	18	0	3	1	35	0
2 Eve	6	26	50	5	1	41	50
3 St. Fillans	6	58	50	16	2	2	50
0 Duchess	6	88	0	...	1	58	0
0 Nellie	6	34	0	2	1	52	0
0 St. Fillans	...	...	...	12	...	...	...

The second race, which was started at 4-50 o'clock, was open to all yachts. The following boats had entered for the race:—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Red Rose	Lateen	Lieut M A Humphrys, N Lanc
Dove	Cutter	Mr M C Turner
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr J Westall
Jannetta	Lugger	Lieut G Home, R E
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr P Glynn Messent
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Maj H W Boyd
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr J B K Macbeth

The following are the results of the second race:—

Boat's name.	Finish. Hrs.	Ms.	Sds.	Handicap. Ms.	Hrs.	Nett Time. Ms.	Sds.
1 Mannikin	6	13	35	10	1	13	35
2 Blue Bell	6	29	15	6	1	33	15
3 Jannetta	6	48	50	4	1	54	50
0 Red Rose	6	26	55	...	1	36	55
0 LaMascotte	6	31	45	3	1	38	45
0 Senta	6	24	45	8	1	26	45
0 Dove	6	44	0	11	1	43	0

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service, having, on the 27th April, reported their arrival from England, on first appointment to the Bengal Presidency, are directed under instructions from Army Headquarters, to proceed to the stations noted opposite their respective names, and report themselves to the Principal Medical Officers of the districts, for duty:—Surgeon-Lieutenants C. B. Prall, to Meerut; W. Young, to Lucknow; R. Heard, to Mian Mir; J. J. Bourke, to Lucknow; and B. R. Chatterton, to Merut.

THE summer garrisons of Kajuri Kach and Jhandoula reached those places on the 25th instant. The two guns of the Hazara Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 2nd Sikhs left Jhandoula the same day, and reach their destinations, Edwardesabad, Rajunpore and Edwardesabad on the 1st, 6th and 2nd of May, respectively. The three guns No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery and the 22nd Punjab Infantry left Kajuri Kach also on the 25th, and they were to reach Dera Ismail Khan yesterday. The wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry reaches Dera Ghazi Khan on the 5th May. The wing of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry reaches Edwardesabad on the 2nd May. The dates of departure of the 22nd and 24th Punjab Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan for Mooltan and Ferozepore are not yet settled.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Earl of Shaftesbury, 1,988 tons, Commander F. B. Maynard, sailed yesterday for Dramond Island, in ballast.

THE s.s. Tanjore, 1402 tons, Commander C. H. Barron, cleared yesterday for Aden, H and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 912 pilgrims as passengers.

THE steamer Lisbury, 1,726 tons, Commander J. E. Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle (26th April), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE ship Lauriston, 2,133 tons, Commander Wm Luttas, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Barry (8th January), brought a cargo of 3,497 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steamer Bentala, 1,767 tons, Commander W. E. Filmer, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Calcutta (16th April), brought a cargo of 3,700 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrrison and Co.

THE steamer Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Commander G Hemberg, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Barrow (30th March), brought a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE French Mail steamer La Seyne, 1,157 tons, Commander Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mavroteefals, Mr Burton, Mr Covilas and 105 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Maritimes Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer s.s. Malwa, 1,694 tons, Commander F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (8th April), with Her Majesty's China and Australia Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Miss Caird and Lieut Bowker. From Hong-Kong.—Mr. Abba. From Colombo—Dr. Murphy, Miss Booth, Miss Case, Mr. Yesudes, Mrs Mergler, Mr. Balis, Surgeon-Capt. and Mrs. Youngerman, Mr. L Lormy, Miss Pottinger, Mr. Waffa Marekar, Mr. B. Yashikawa, Mr. S. Yashikawa, and Miss Tomlinson. From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson. From Melbourne—Mrs. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Oppenherim and child. From different ports—Nine deck.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Malwa (s)	Seymour	Shanghai, April 8.
	Lesbury (s)	Robinson	Galle, April 26.
	La Seyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste.
	Java (s)	Tillard	China, &c.
	Bengore Head (s)	Smith	Marseilles.
	Earl of Shaftesbury (s)	Maynard	Diamond Island.

The steamer Tanjore, Barron, for Jeddah obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Victoria, for London, &c.
" Tropea, for Hamburg, Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
" Karagola, for Kathiawar coast and Karachi.
" Maria Teresa, for Trieste, &c.
" Transwaal, for Dunkirk.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
27	Nowshera s	......	Rangoon.
28	Darius s	......	Shields.
	Patna s	......	Negapatam.
	Camorta s	......	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
27	Nizam s	......	Tuticorin.
	Ellora s	......	Bombay.
	Clan Forbes s	......	London.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.
April.					
12	Ismailia	Mc Marran	Jeddah	23	Calcutta
13	Mayo H M's I M	Fenny	Sea	21	Somali coast
14	Neghelia	Mahomed Oomer	Hodeida	17	Red sea Port
16	Tuskar	Deacon	Bombay		Genoa
	Australia	Reeves	London		Sydney
17	Hubbuck	Bredie	Sydney		London
	Ceylon Imp Yacht	Martin	Port Said	20	Colombo
	India	Johnstone	London	17	Brisbane
	Sultan	Collin	Ras Rawaya		Calcutta
18	Ibo	Gonsalves	Zanzibar	21	Lisboa
	Woodcock	Craig	Muccala Saher	23	Hodeida
	Tuna	Peters	Somali Coast		
19	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay		
	Naderi	Mc Allister	Bombay	19	Jeddah
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Armand Behic	Vimont	Sydney	20	Marseilles
	Reichstag	Elson	Zanzibar		Hamburg
20	Massilia	Fraser	Sydney	21	London
	Tara	Stevenson	Brisbane	20	London
	Ganges	Atkinson	Calcutta	21	London
	Assam	Creery	Bombay		
21	Preussen	Hogemann	Bremen	21	China
	Sheikh-Berkhud	Baker	Somali coast	23	Somali coast
	Sachsen	Supmer	China	21	Bremen
	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Crewse		
22	Washington City	Rowe	Rangoon	22	Port Said F O
	Wennington Hall	Leng	Saigon		Zaandam
23	Koafida	Ali Helmy	Hodeida		

Aden, 23rd April.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Elderton, Lt, Bo, 8th Infy, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Low, Lt, Bengal, 9th Infy, on leave, from Lucknow.

APRIL 30.

Bailey, Lt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, from Poona.
Osborn, Lt-Col, Bo, R E, on duty, from Guzerat.
Preston, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R Muns Fuslrs, on duty, from Muktila.

MAY 1.

Murphy, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo Comst Dept, M D, on duty, from Ceylon.
Youngerman, Surgn-Capt, Madras, 2nd R Lanc, on leave, from Ceylon.
Hartigan, Lt, Bo, 6th Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Hoghton, Major, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to Lanowlee.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt, on leave, to Khandalla.

APRIL 30

Louder, Lt, Madras, 27th Infy, to rejoin, to Madras.
Townsend, Capt, Bengal, Ordnance, to rejoin, to Futehgarh.
Templer, Capt, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cavy, to rejoin, to Kohat.

MAY 1.

Day, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, to England.
Selby, Major, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to Trieste.
Kerr, Lt, Bengal, 1st Gordon Hus, on leave, to Trieste.
Murphy, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, Civil Dept, on duty, to Nasik.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Lieut-Col E E Grigg, Depy Commr, Citapur, privilege leave for 3 months, from 17th May 1893.

Mr J V Sturt, Assist Commr, Sitapur, to officiate as Depy Commr, Sitapur, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col E E Grigg, or until further orders.

Mr F Kilvert to officiate as Depy Commr, Gonda, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut-Col G W Anson, Agent, Balrampur Estate, to officiate as Depy Commr, Gonda, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col F Barrow, or until further orders.

Mr R Greeven, Jt-Magte, Gorakhpur, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Shahjahanpur, during the absence on deputation of Mr H F Evans, or until further orders.

Mr H E L P Dupernex, Asst Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Azamgarh, during the absence on leave of Mr A W Trethewy, or until further orders.

Surg-Lt-Col B O'Brien, Civil Surg, 2nd class, Kheri, to officiate as Civil Surgn 1st class, Benares.

Mr Apothecary W H Butcher, in charge of the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, to be Asst to the Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, from date of taking charge of his duties.

Mr Apothecary P Toomey, Asst to the Civil Surgn, Allahabad, to the charge of the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, from forenoon of the 5th Jan 1893.

Mr J B Brunyate, Asst Magte and Collr, from Gorakhpur, to Azamgarh.

Mr S H Freemantle, Offg Joint Magte, from Cawnpore, to Hamirpur.

Surgn-Maj W Deane, Civil Surgn, from Baraich to Moradabad.

Surgn-Capt F D C Hawkins, Civil Surgn, from Pilibhit to Etawah.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr T J Kennedy, Offg Depy Commr Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr Harrison is retransferred to Montgomery and appointed to officiate as Depy Commer of that district.

Mr H T Rivaz, Additional Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for five months, and two days.

The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to appoint the Revd W F Armstrong, B A, Chaplain of Peshawar, to officiate as Archdeacon of Lahore, during the absence on leave of the Venerable A N W Spens.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan, Assist Commr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Mr W Chevis is transferred to Jhelum and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr J G Silcock.

Mr A C Marshall, Extra Judicial Assist Commr, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence, for 3 month.

Mr A E Martineau, Offg Depy Commer, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 19th April 1893.

Lieut C P Thompson is transferred to Hissar, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, from the 19th of April 1893.

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, Depy Commr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 18th of April 1893.

Lieut-Col J B Hutchinson, Depy Commr, is posted to Hazara, where he assumed charge of his duties on the 18th of April 1893.

The Revd C Swynnerton, Senior Chaplain, is appointed Chaplain of Derajat, from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr F Field, Extra Judical Assist Commr, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Simla Dist, where he assumed charge of his duties on the 24th of April 1893.

Lieut P S M Burlton, Assist Commr, Simla, is invested with the power to try summarily offences falling under the Municipal and Police Acts in the Simla District.

Mr F Field, Extra Judicial Assist Commr, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Simla, and is appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Simla; also to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class within the limits of the Cantonment of Jutogh.

Capt M F Fegen, No. 1 Mountain Battery, R A, is appointed a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Jutogh Cantonment, and he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate for the same Cantonment.

Lieut L Gordon, N-W Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India for six months from the 22nd of April 1893.

Mr W A Bagley, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Dera Ghazi Khan Divn to the charge of the Dera Ismail Khan Division.

Capt H E S Abbott, R E, Ex Engr, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan Division to the Public Works Secretariat, Punjab.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF MAY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a modrate rise at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Coimbatore the barometar has fallen everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Jacobabad, brisk at Rájkot, Bhuj and Khandwa, and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest in the extreme north. The baric gradients are very steep. Winds are easterly to south-easterly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Aurungabad, Karwar and Cochin, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in the remaining districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Khandwa, 22 at Akola, 20 at Neemuch, 18 at Rajkot and Calicut, 16 at Indore and Karwar, and 12 at Secunderabad and Bellary. The greatest variations from the mean of the season are:—Maximum 6° to 14° above the normal at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam and Jacobabad and 8° to 9° in defect at Surat and Belgaum, and minimum 5° to 8° in defect in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Saugor and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the sky is overcast at Trichinopoly, and partly clouded at Goa, Ratnagiri, Surat and Veraval. Rain in light showers has fallen at Cochin and Colombo. The isobars indicate that a depression still exists to the eastwards of Long. 83° and the whether remains unsettled there. The baric gradients are very steep over nearly the whole country, and strong winds with gales are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending April 29, as compared with the statement of April 22, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	April 22. Rs.	April 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,02,061	52,72,885
Do. do. at Branches	68,77,708	61,48,539
Other Deposits	2,90,34,639	2,88,95,788
Post Bills	28,691	28,930
Cash Credits, undrawn	25,15,772	26,50,589
Rs.	5,80,08,871	5,67,46,731
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	74,70,285	73,53,373
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,62,113	85,31,078
Loans do. do.	1,13,02,807	1,11,39,333
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,72,94,612	1,83,67,372
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,77,852		
Applied in reduction 2,85,000		
	3,92,852	3,92,852
Stamps, &c.	21,141	21,130
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other banks	6,94,758	1,38,354
Cash and Currency Notes	1,21,70,273	1,07,53,239
Rs.	5,80,08,871	5,67,46,731

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE than other Houses. Inspection invited.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE New Patent "CAVALRY STROP" with tin of lightening RAZOR PASTE, Rs 2-4, Cash or V.P.P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

AN English Nurse, Perfect Sailor, is willing to give her services in return for passage to England. Apply "E. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON. MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

FOR SALE.—A SLOTTING MACHINE. Its particulars will be obtained on application to Messrs. ALCOCK, ASHDOWN and Co., Carnac Iron Works.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN, with many years' Business Experience in Mercantile Firms, and who has held Senior positions, seeks employment in Bombay or Mofussil.—Address "OUTSTATION," care of this Paper.

DECORTICATED WHEAT-MEAL makes Marvellously GOOD PORRIDGE. It is not so heating as Oatmeal. Price 4 As. per lb.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, AGENTS, up-country, to influence business in Mofussil Markets. Apply No. "999," care of this Paper.

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WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 1.

WE have only local news to chronicle this evening in this column; all the latest commercial news to hand by wire through Reuter having been noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	529,176
" " Branches	"	"	7,29,169
Other Deposits	"	"	1,38,851
Government Securities	"	"	1,16,912
Other authorized " ....Nil.			Nil.
Loans	Dec.	"	1,63,474
Bills Discounted and purchased...	Inc.	"	10,72,760
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	5,56,434
Cash	"	"	17,17,034

The further advance of the Presidency Banks' rates by one per cent., last Thursday, raising the minimum to 8 per cent. would seem to have been made in anticipation of an increased demand for accommodation in the near future, and in view of a growing tightness of Money in the open market, rather than to any important movement in the items which go to indicate the position of the trade demand after the date of the last Return. Accordingly, while the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day discloses a diminution in the Cash Balance of some 17¼ lakhs—making it stand at 107½ lakhs—during the previous week, it will be noticed, from the figures which we give above, that some 12½ lakhs of this decrease was due to Government withdrawals at the Bank's head office and branches. As to trade requirements, there had been only slight falling in Private Deposits of less than 1½ lakh, while Bills Discounted had increased by 10¾ lakhs, compared with a reduction of 17¼ lakhs in the week preceding; some decrease in Loans, on the other hand, having reduced the increase in the demand, in the direction referred to, to 10¼ lakhs, against some two lakhs in the previous week.

COTTON.—As might have been expected from the tenor of the advices from the governing markets for this staple under Saturday's date, things have been very quiet, not to say dull, here to-day, and prices have further receded Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Little fresh business has transpired, the purchases by exporters summing up 900 bales, say 500 Dharwar, at Rs. 198-9; and 200 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 195; and Akola, at Rs. 194; while the Mills have taken only 650 bales, made up of 200 each, of Sheagaum, at Rs. 179-96; and Untnee, at Rs. 160-6; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 186; and Mulkapur, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT has become dull in tone, with only a small export business passing, and prices have further receded one anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs. 4	10	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	" 4	9	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4	8	6	"
Red Delhi	" 4	5	6	"
Hard Yellow	" 5	0	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4	7	0	"
Hard Red	" 4	1	0	"

SEEDS.—A small export business has also been done in this market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet at a further decline in *Linseed* and *Rapseed* at the following rates:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-3-0 to	Rs. 7-5-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	" 7-7-0		"
" " Cawnpore.	" 6-14-0	" " 7-0-0	"
" Red "	" 6-5-6	" " 6-7-6	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,160	bales.
Wheat	47,506	cwts.
Linseed	33,182	"
Rapeseed	54,300	"
Gingelly	1,407	"
Poppyseed	5,838	"
Groundnuts	1,039	"
Castorseed	2,900	"
Rice	2,718	"

FREIGHTS remain firm, though the demand for tonnage does not improve. Two steamers, for May loading, have been fixed at 17s. 6d. per ton for one port, or with option to Port Said for orders, at 18s. 3d. per ton; and a ready steamer has been fixed at 18s. per ton, for one port. Business has also been done for Continental ports, for May shipment, at 18s.; and for June shipment, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 2 13-16d. and 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, at which we heard of no enquiry, and rates gradually hardened in consequence until at the close, 1s. 2 27-32d. and 1s. 2⅞d. were quoted, respectively, but with the same result. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 3 1-32d. for near delivery and May (a little having been done in one direction, at 1s. 3d. from 15th June) and 1s. 2 31-32d. for June, a moderate amount of business having been done at these quotations; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2⅞d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 2 27-32d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-16d.		"
Credits do.	......1s 3 1-16d.		"
Francs do.	......1·58¼		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been fairly steady on the settlement, and a slight advance was attained on Saturday's closing rates for Fours for cash, though at the close they had receded again to 103 15-16 for Money and 104 for the Account at the end of this month.

SHARES are very quiet on all lines, and quotations show no change.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30.

10 p.m. ... 81·2

MONDAY, MAY 1.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Turkish route right.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 1st May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	5	p.m.	37	3
Teheran	1	2	8 p.m.	...	19
Suez	1	2	50 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 1st Ma, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	3
" Kurrachee	..	18	...	1
" Madras	1	53	...	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending April 22nd, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,716	38,495	...	2,779	...	30,942
Goods	92,281	84,627	7,654	...	..	67,548
Other earnings	10,122	11,648	...	1,526	355	...
Weekly total.	1,38,119	1,34,770	3,349	...	...	...
Aggregate ..	18,29,115	19,27,250	...	...	..	98,135

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADYSETT—May 1, at 10-30 p.m., at his residence, Homjee Hall, Mazagon, Dady Homjee Cursetjee, nephew of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., aged 22 years. The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) noon, at 3 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

D'GAMA—April 15, at Sukkur, the wife of S D'Gama, Inspector, Abkari Department, of a daughter.
MUNTON—April 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of W Munton, of a daughter.
RAMSDEN—April 21, at Simla, the Hon'ble Mrs Ramsden, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PAUL—COLDSTREAM—April 25, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Reverend G E Nicolls, Chaplain of Simla, Lieutenant Ernest Moncreiff Paul, R E, son of Henry Moncreiff Paul, Esq., of 12, Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, London, to Katherine Harriette, daughter of W. Coldstream, ICS.
WILLIAMS—VARDON—April 26, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, Charles Sheldon, third son of Major-General J D Williams, Bombay S C, to Ida Arthurina, fourth daughter of the late A M Vardon, Esq. Merchant.

DEATHS.

DOUIE—April 23, at Simla, Alice Marion, daughter of James and Mary Douie, aged 4½ months.
GALLOWAY—April 22, at Agra, of enteric fever, Lieutenant P W Galloway, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, son of C T Galloway, Esq., of Thorneyholme, Knutsford, Cheshire, aged 27.
RICE—April 17, at Gurdwanah Factory, Moorshidabad, Maria Eliza, relict of Thomas Benjamin Rice, in her 79th year.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1893.

WHEN things are at their worst they begin to mend. Two more Australian Banks have suspended payment within the last three or four days. But there is an element of hope in the welcome announcement that the Commercial Bank, the suspension of which was the cause of so many other Banks following suit, has opened its doors by an arrangement with its depositors. If we may credit the *Melbourne Age* of April 8, the creditors of the Commercial Bank actually regained confidence in the institution as a consequence of its suspending payment. Up to the very moment of the closing of the Bank's doors "the air was thick with suspicion and injurious rumour." Suspicion deepened into a panic, and there was a rush to withdraw deposits. According to the Melbourne paper there was no ground for either suspicion or panic. The Bank was doing a splendidly profitable business, and the fears were baseless. There was, however, some ground for uneasiness. The Bank had made large advances on the security of land and houses which in the depression had become practically unsaleable. A few months ago it was stated that the incredible number of fifteen thousand houses were untenanted in Melbourne. Land and houses could not be turned into cash; though in time they would recover their value; but the liquid securities available were very large. At the close of last year the Bank had £1,330,000 in coin and bullion in its cellars, quite sufficient to meet any ordinary call. The withdrawals were so heavy, amounting to a million sterling, that in the three months before the suspension a month ago that when the doors were closed the amount available had been reduced to £635,000. This sum was, however, substantial, and with the assistance offered both by the Government and the Associated Banks, it would have been quite possible to go on, for some time at all events, without suspension. But the acceptance of assistance would have involved the handing over to the Associated Banks large part or even the whole of the liquid assets. There would have been sufficient to pay current deposits in full, but depositors for fixed periods would eventually receive very little—pending, we may assume, the recovery of the market value of the land on which large advances had been made. The directors determined to place all the depositors on an equal footing, by suspending before the situation became aggravated. Another consideration influenced them in coming to this decision; a large number of the shareholders were endeavouring to dispose of their shares to men of straw, so as to get rid of their obligations.

According to the local organ, when the shareholders met after the closing of the doors everyone was ashamed of his baseless fears; they felt that they had been scared by a scooped turnip. Dejection gave place to jubilancy, and every one left the meeting with the feeling that in some way or other he was better off because the Bank had closed its doors. This feeling of buoyancy was doubtless helped by the declaration of the general manager that he would be able to re-open the Bank in forty-eight hours if the legal difficulty in the way could be surmounted. With over six hundred thousand pounds in the Bank coffers, the situation was not wholly desperate. A sum of £50,000 belonging to the Colonial Government was in the London Branch Office on the day of suspension, and it was at once handed over to the Colonial Agent. The Colonial Government preferred legislation to facilitate reconstruction of the Bank. The *Age* more than hints that the scare and the panic were brought about to further party ends and for political purposes. "Prominent politicians" deemed it fair play to asseverate that their opponents would repudiate national obligations, and to tell the world that the colony was sinking under the monetary burden "fixed round its neck." Political prognostications of this excited kind produced a fall of £9,000,000 in the value of banking and other securities nearer home only a few weeks since. "When we," says the *Age* very sensibly, "reflect that in our Australian Banks we have about £43,000,000 of British deposits, it is clearly to our interest not to scare away the chance of profitably using this money, while on the other side it is well to remember that the British capitalist lends us his money from no friendly sentiment, but from a motive of purely enlightened selfishness. The interest which British Banks have paid during the past ten years on fixed deposits has averaged only two per cent., while the average rate of interest paid by the Australian Banks for the past dozen years has been 4¾ per cent. While, therefore, we have used the Britishers' money through our Banks, and been glad to use it in a profitable development of our resources, we have done so only by paying him more than double what he could have got at home." Of the British deposits no less than £5,000,000 was held by the Commercial Bank, most of that large sum belonging to Scotch depositors. Some of the depositors are resident in India and even in Bombay.

The scheme of re-construction submitted to the meeting of shareholders proposed the winding up of the company by voluntary liquidation, and the constitution of a new company, under the same name, with a capital of £6,000,000 in six hundred thousand shares of £10 each. Three hundred thousand preference-shares to be subscribed for by the depositors, and the amount paid out of their deposits, or be taken up by the old shareholders and paid for in cash. The shareholders to receive three hundred thousand shares of £10 each, paid up to £4 per share, in exchange for their present shares, the unpaid £6 per share to be paid in quarterly instalments of 5s., each extending over six years. The capital of the old company was £300,000,000, £4 per share being paid up, and £1,200,000 of £6 per share unpaid. Under this scheme the creditors who take preference-shares for £3,000,000 of their deposits would receive interest at 4½ per cent. The *Economist* pointed out that this scheme though good for the shareholders for whom it is more advantageous than liquidation, is not so satisfactory to the depositors who instead of receiving all their money would receive for part of their money shares which would not sell at their face value. They have thus to bear the loss which would otherwise fall on the shareholders. It does not appear, however, that the scheme of re-construction has been as yet carried out. The telegraph states that the doors have been re-opened in consequence of a re-arrangement with the depositors. The arrangement with the depositors doubtless provides for the resumption of business, while the legal formalities of re-construction on the basis indicated are in progress. As the deposits at the time of closing amounted to £9,000,000, of which £3,000,000 will be received in the shape of preference-shares, bearing 5 per cent. interest—£150,000 per annum—while the remaining £6,000,000 will bear interest at 4½ per cent—£270,000 per annum—it follows that the new Bank must pay £420,000 a year to the depositors before anything is paid to the present shareholders, or even for working expenses. On the other hand there will be capital amounting to £10,800,000 available to earn the large revenue necessary, £1,800,000 of the original capital to be paid up in quarterly instalments spread over six years, £3,000,000 of the present deposit transmuted into shares, and the £6,000,000 of deposits bearing 4½ for the next five years. The Bank paid 15 per cent. not so long ago, so there is no reason to despair of its being able to meet the undoubtedly heavy obligations which have now to be faced.

THE Statesman's Year Book for 1893—the thirtieth of the excellent series—is an improvement on the Year Book of 1892, which was in itself a decisive advance on previous issues. Messrs. Macmillan and Co., the publishers, have spared no expense, and Mr. J. Scott Kelkie has spared no labour to give the fullest and most accurate statistical and other information about every Empire, State, and Principality in the world. This year the useful innovation made last year in the introduction of maps has been continued. An excellent map of the Pamirs enables the reader to understand at a glance the questions at issue in regard to that remote region. A large map of Central and Southern Africa showing the Treaties and Agreements on which the delimitations are based is also given. Amongst the new features are tables of the great cities of the world with their population, the wheat crops of the world, and the merchant shipping of the world. We are sorry to find that incomplete justice is done to the City of Bombay, which stands high in the category of great cities; the population is put at 800,000, whereas the census owns to 821,764 in 1891, and estimates our population for 1893—at the average annual rate of increase—at 843,068. London is the only city afflicted with a population of four millions—the figures assign the Land of Cockaigne 4,211,060; which is nearly two millions less than the Great Wen, conceived in all its enormity, certainly contains. Professor Virchow did not exaggerate much when he said the other day that London extends all the way to Dover, the rows of houses seeming to run the whole distance along the line of railway to that port. Paris comes next—the only city with a population exceeding two millions; the numbers being 2,447,960—a good many mouths to feed if a foreign enemy should ever again blockade that great city. History does not often repeat itself; Paris is now girdled with forts and entrenched camps that will keep the communications open whatever the number of the beleaguering force. Canton, according to the table, comes next to Paris in population with a million and six hundred thousand inhabitants; Berlin following close with some twenty thousand less. New York can boast a million and a-half. Boston, which is always select, limits its population to four hundred and forty-eight thousand. There are only a dozen cities in the world with a population of a million or upwards, and they include, in addition to those just mentioned, Tokyo, Vienna, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Pekin, and Siangfu. These last two Chinese cities must be regarded with envy by their sister city Tientsin, which is only fifty thousand short of the million, and tops Constantinople and Calcutta, which come next on the list with 873,560, and 840,130 respectively. Of more direct interest to people in India are the tables showing that the outturn of wheat in this country, amounting to 245,000,000 bushels in 1891, was nearly double that of Hungary, more than double that of Germany, and considerably exceeded that of Russia, which amounted to 1,86,000,000. The yield of wheat in the United States was overwhelmingly great, amounting to nearly six hundred millions of bushels. France came next with 223,300,000 bushels. A more melancholy interest attaches to the tables showing the total output of gold and silver respectively in 1891, the latest year for which returns are available. The amount of gold in ounces was six million one hundred and three thousand; the silver that has swamped the rupee, and made it as dross, amounted to 144,020,715 ounces. The United States, Australasia, and Russia produced the largest amount of gold; India did her best, and contributed 120,000 ounces to the store. The United States, Mexico, Australia, and Germany are chiefly answerable for the plethora of silver, which is driving the Government of India to distraction and the Indian Services to despair.

THE impressment of boats, coolies, and cattle for transport forms the subject of a special paragraph in the annual report of the Indian Tea Association, which was read at Friday's meeting in Calcutta. The practice is not encouraged nor even approved by Government, but it is neither penalised nor forbidden. The General Committee has several times, it appears, been compelled to address the Chief Commissioner of Assam on the subject, and the latter's Secretary has on various occasions directed the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar to avoid impressments as far as possible. To make a man work against his will is at all times difficult, as well as unpleasant, and it is not likely that the tea-planter would resort to extreme measures except under stress of urgent necessity. But when boat-owners refuse at any price to carry up stores and coals to the gardens owing to their being taken up by Government, it is not much to be marvelled at that he would have no pangs of conscience in looking after number one and leaving Government to take care of itself. Complaints have been made concerning the forcible recruitment by Government officials of garden coolies in one district. If Government kidnaps garden coolies it is only fair that the planters should seize Government coolies and boats. In one or two cases specific charges have been made by a planter, and the Association addressed Government on the subject. The Chief Commissioner though wishful to the considerate is constrained to say, after a very careful enquiry into all the circumstances, that orders could not be issued to district officers directing them not to impress, merely because such impressment affected the local supply to the tea-gardens. All that could be done was to order that impressment generally should be avoided as far as possible, and that local coolies actually under contract with tea-gardens, or who had received advances, should not be impressed at all. This reply the Association deems satisfactory, and no doubt the planters will hasten to secure all their men against official kidnapping by advances of smaller or larger amount. But while the supply of labour is so much below the demand in Cachar, there must be a continuance of the annoyances to which both Government officials and planters are subjected.

IN well-informed circles in London—as in similar circles in India—it is thought likely that Sir David Barbour will remain in his present post until Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty cames to an end. In the meantime the industrious Mr. Caine is keeping his eye upon the Executive Council. He was on the Monday after the mail left to inquire of Mr. Russell, whether Sir D. Barbour's term of office terminates shortly, and if so whether the Secretary of State will take into consideration the advisability of appointing a financier from this country; whether in the circumstances any change will be made in the Council seeing that under the Act of 1862 only two members can be appointed from England, and the offices of military member and law member are now filled by men sent out from this country; and whether the Earl of Kimberley will act upon the proposition that the late Lord Mayo wished to carry out, namely, that of appointing a native as law member, and thus provide an opportunity for the new Finance Member being selected at home. Mr. Caine does not say what he proposes should be done with Sir Alexander Miller who holds his appointment for a period of five years, a greater part of which has yet to run.

GENERAL JAMES BURN, whose death is announced, was a Bengal Staff Corps Officer, who served in the Burmese war of 1852-53, having joined the Army in 1845. He was present at the storming of the Great Pagoda at Rangoon. He served as Adjutant of his Regiment, the 40th Native Infantry, throughout the Sonthal Campaign of 1855-56, and as Staff Officer to the Sasseram Field Force in 1858.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th April, 1893, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1892 of 192,710 maunds and Rs. 30,622 in the earnings.

THE public meeting of cricketers and those interested in the game, called for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Sett Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C. I. E., will be held, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Novelty Theatre.

THE expenditure in connection with the improvement of the road up the Khagan Valley will be very small, as the 23rd Pioneers will merely receive working-pay without any of the extras which are given to regiments on service. It was purely owing, we believe, to considerations of expense that the proposal to send the force originally warned was not accepted. One regiment on road work will not involve any great outlay, but it would be a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy not to open out the whole route to Chilas itself this summer. By the time the Pioneers reach the Babusar Pass, Captain Sandbach, R.E., on the further side should have been able to make a survey of the Thak Valley leading down from the crest of the Pass to the Indus. This section of the new road should then be taken in hand and made practicable for mule transport. If the improvement of the route stops at the Babusar *kotal* it will be only doing things by halves.

IT is a little early in the day to prophesy with any certainty regarding the coming monsoon, thinks a contemporary, but the opinion is gaining ground that the snowfall on the higher ranges of the Himalayas and the uplands of Thibet has not been excessive. On the comparatively lower ranges with which we are familiar, the fall has unquestionably been heavier and later than usual, but this alone will not be sufficient to keep back the moisture-laden currents from the Indian Ocean. The temperature in the plains has of late been above the average, and if during the month of May the "furnace" continues to be super-heated, the monsoon should come in with a rush about its normal time. We are not rash enough to predict this, but in spite of the cold reported at the Himalayan stations, from Murree to Darjeeling, it may be some comfort for dwellers in the plains to know that no cause for apprehension regarding the rains so far exists.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, the Madras Government has sanctioned the grant of a gratuity of six months' pay of the appointment held by him at the time he received the wound to Lieutenant S. Geoghegan, 31st (6th Burma) Madras Light Infantry, for a wound received by him in action near Pimpi on the 24th December last.

THERE is a Kulin Brahmin in Burdwan who is only thirty-six years old, but has already married fifty-six wives. He is still open to engagements, and as Kulin girls are plentiful as blackberries, he is being pressed with further requests. Fifty-six wives is a large number even for a Kulin Brahmin of thirty-six, but the secret for this man's extraordinary success is that his demand from the bride's father is small, being only a few bottles of wine.

LATEST advices from the disturbed area in Keonjhar state that Mr. Kiddell with twenty mounted police was expected to arrive in Jotipur on Monday. Mr. Walker, the District Superintendent, probably reached that place on Tuesday. The Keonjhar Bhuiyas in Moorbhanj are reported to be quiet. The police will now be able to operate from two sides, and should be able to suppress the revolt with little difficulty.

MR. RAMPINI'S appointment as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes the local paper, will be welcomed by all who are acquainted with his work as officiating Judge during the past few years. The selection for the vacant Judgeship could not have been more wisely made. It is eminently satisfactory to find that the choice has fallen upon one whose past record has proved his fitness for the high duties of the post, and whose selection will be equally popular with the Bar and with the community whose interests he will be called upon to guard.

INFORMATION reaches us from Jellalabad that a few days ago some Ut-khels arrived at Laghman with seventeen rifles which they had stolen from India. Their names are Mir Baz Nuro, Guraze Badshah, Miro, and Abdulla, and besides the rifles they are said to have property of Rs. 30,000 in value, consisting of jewelry, clothing, &c. They are still at Laghman, having evidently done themselves well on their cold weather Indian tour.

THE present financial stringency makes itself felt in the most opposite and unlooked for directions, observes an up-country paper. The last result of the impecuniosity of the Government is that Kohima in the Naga Hill, is not to be transferred to the local military police, as it is more economical to keep the garrison standing than to move them to Shillong which was their destination.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FAILURE OF ANOTHER BANK.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The National Bank of Australasia has suspended payment owing to heavy withdrawals of deposits.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK RE-OPENED.

The Commercial Bank of Australia has re-opened its doors in consequence of an arrangement come to with the depositors.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN BERLIN.

After splendid fetes at Naples the Emperor and Empress of Germany have started with the King and Queen of Italy for Spezzia, whence their Imperial Majesties proceed to Berlin owing to the critical situation there and the certain rejection of the Military Bills by the Reichstag.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

Cholera has disappeared from Lorient.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, MAY 1.

The Government of Victoria to prevent a panic have proclaimed a Bank holiday from to-day and extending to Friday next, both days inclusive. This step has been taken without consulting the Banks, several Banks are open to-day, notwithstanding the above order, for cashing their own cheques.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The death is announced of General James Burn.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 1.

The 23rd Pioneers were expected at Abbottabad from Jhelum on Monday, and will leave on Tuesday for the Khagan Valley.

Colonel Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, accompanies the regiment into the interior.

The snow in the Khagan district is reported to be melting rapidly.

Latest telegrams from Gilgit, which bring news up to the 25th April, relate no further development of the position of Chilas. On the 21st ultimo indeed the enemy was reported to be mustered in force at a distance of a day's march below Chilas, and a fight was of course looked upon as imminent, but the attack had not come up to the evening of the 22nd, and the latest intelligence brought to the political officers was that efforts in Bajour and the neighbourhood to bring about a combined assault upon the fort had fallen through.

Dr. Robertson, who is in Chitral, had heard the same news, and was proposing,as the air had cleared, to pay a visit to Sutka in company of the Mehtar.

Major Twigg was expected to reach Chilas on the 23rd ultimo.

THE MISSON TO THE GOVERNOR OF YUNNAN.

News has been received from Rangoon that China has declined to receive a small misson to the Governor of Yunnan offered by the British Government. She is said to insist on the customary mission, of which there is apparently a tradition that it took elephants as presents, and was generally on a scale of pompous formality.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATION.

M. Haffkine's anti-choleraic inoculation grows apace. Over seven hundred and thirty persons have now been vaccinated, including about one hundred and twenty police constables of the provincial police force. M. Haffkine intends paying a flying visit to Lucknow and Aligarh this week, and will take a stock of his "vaccines" with him. He has fixed on Agra as the seat of his central laboratory for the preparation of his cholera cultures. The days fixed for the first inoculation are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for the second Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

There was a short but sharp shock of earthquake at 1-15 o'clock this morning (Monday).

THE MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 1.

The following bulletin was issued this morning:—Throughout yesterday his Excellency was incoherent at intervals. He passed a restless day. From about 5 p.m. symptoms of the heart's failure manifested themselves. At 10 p.m dark blood vomit occurred, and the Commander-in-Chief became much collapsed, his condition causing great anxiety to the medical attendants. He, however, rallied, and at 11-30 p.m., his general condition improved. He became more coherent and sensible. Blood vomit recurred at four o'clock this morning, but the patient did not become so collapsed as on the first occasion. The Chief passed a very restless night. After 5 a. m. he became quieter and slept a little. During the next two hours his pulse continued rapid, but his strength is surprisingly maintained. Considering all things his mental condition is clearer, and he is more rational than he was yesterday.

Later information states that the Commander-in-Chief has made a good rally. The general condition has improved. He bore this morning's dressing of the wounds, which are extensive, very well, and has taken and retained small quantities of nourishment.

THE CLOSING OF THE KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

The Kidderpore Docks, Calcutta,is now practically closed. Only a nominal staff has been retained for the up-keep of the graving dock, and about 400 men are thrown out of employment from to-day. The offer of the East Indian Railway to take over and work the docks will not likely be accepted.

A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

At the Sessions Court to-day before Mr. Justice Rampini Captain Hugh Fraser, formerly Editor of the *Mahomedan Observer*, was charged with cheating by giving Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw cheques on the Delhi and London Bank for goods purchased, and inducing the firm to return him the balance in cash when he had no assets in the Bank. The prosecution were calling evidence when the Court rose.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 29.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peshawar arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollers	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38 5-16

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THE PROFITS OF MONTE CARLO CASINO.

THE company which is known throughout the world by the euphemistic title of La Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, has published its balance-sheet for the year of 1892. Concerning this "Society of the Sea Baths and of the Foreigners' Club of Monaco," I discoursed considerably—to the length of one column—in the second week of last December. Still I purpose to return to the subject—not for the purpose of again relating to you the history of the Casino at Monte Carlo—but with the object of making a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. At presentations of testimonials and political pandemoniums you may have heard this phrase before, but for all that it will serve. I hope my comments will be appropriate to the occasion, for no amount of after-dinner sophistry or the vain endeavour to blend two blacks to produce a flake white vista will change my views on Monte Carlo. This European hell, this meretriciously pretty Casino, with its quartette of trente-en-quarante tables and its dozen roulette machines, makes during the English winter a profit of 100,000 francs per diem. The gross receipts for 1892 are one million francs above those of 1891, which itself was as much in advance of the previous year. After paying about £500,000 in English money for current expenses—including bribes to Continental editors, and assigning an enormous sum to the reserve fund—the coffers of this company will allow the management to declare a dividend of £8 4s. 0d. on each £20 share. The lease of the company has still twenty years to run before it lapses, and if at the end of that time the Prince of Monaco—who is immensely rich—should refuse to renew the document, the reserve fund will be so large that the shareholders will have the pleasure of withdrawing the whole of their capital. The people who frequent Monte Carlo for gambling purposes principally consist of Englishmen, Americans, Frenchmen, Germans, and Russians. So far from these, or any of these, breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, it appears to me that the bank breaks most of them. Whoever wins or loses it is obvious to the meanest capacity, that the tables win, or the company could not year after year scatter bribes over the smiling Riviera, pay hush money, maintain broken down gamblers with a pension, put on one side vast sums for the day of retribution, and still give 40 per cent. to investors. I fail to see why the remarks of Carlyle about the British people being fools should be exclusively applied to the English. You may as well endeavour to cause the Bank of England to suspend payment or to smash the bookmakers' ring on the turf as seek to sweep the entire pools of Monte Carlo.

EUROPEAN GAMBLING RESORTS.

There have been some apologists abroad on behalf of the Casino. One writer says it is absurd to call Monte Carlo the plague spot of Europe when there are so many other plague spots. It is pointed out that similar gambling institutions exist at Aix-les-Bains, and various watering places in La Belle France; that Ostend in Belgium is no better; that Switzerland has similar resorts; that Santander and St. Sebastian in Spain are similarly provided; and that an attempt is being made to establish saloons with tables for roulette and trente-et-quarante at Luxembourg. What in the name of common sense does this amount to? The existence of gambling dens in other parts of the Continent does not justify the continuance of the Casino at Monte Carlo or *vice versa.* If the great den of infamy at Monte Carlo could be suppressed, the agitation against the others would be strengthened. The very existence of Monte Carlo bolsters up the other haunts of the hazard players. But I fancy I hear some of my fellow sportsmen railing against me for objecting to any Casino at all. Why do you condemn them? they ask. What right have you to deplore these gambling saloons?

THE BANE OF GAMBLING.

I have, I hope, the common right of every man to exercise such influence as he possesses on mankind for the good of the race. The influence that I wield may be small, but as a sportsman, as a lover of manly recreation and healthy pastimes, it is my duty to raise my voice and wield my pen against that which I hold is a low and sordid recreation and a demoralising pastime. I do not merely object to gambling on roulette, trente-et-quarante, or racehorses because people lose money in these so-called diversions. I do not even say that gambling is *per se* a sin. It is not good for the individual to gamble because the cultivation of the passion generally undermines all application to commercial and professional pursuits, so engrossing is its nature. Naught that I know of, be it gambling in a casino, on the turf, or on the Stock Exchange, so fosters and develops the most hideous forms of greed and avarice. It is not good that men's attention should be so distracted from the everyday cares of life and devoted to the chance acquisition of money. If it be not good for the man it is certainly bad for the community. A distinguished litterateur has recently declared that "the supposed moral objection, to gambling as such is a purely commercial objection of a commercial nation; and the reason so much importance is attached to it in certain places is because at that particular vice men are likely to lose their money." I have no objection to the doctrine being put in this way. Life experience tells me that gambling is neither good for the individual nor the community. Where highly moral arguments frequently fail to impress the listener an appeal to commercial instincts may—and often is—successful. True, I would prefer to awake a responsive echo on the higher grounds, but if that is impossible I take the only other road that is open to me.

"A PALACE OF SIN."

And now let me, as a very humble scribbler, again refer to the distinguished litterateur, who is none other than Mr. Grant Allen. This gifted gentleman argues that Monte Carlo is but a mirror of the sinful world around us, and that the Casino is a Palace of Sin, attracting unto itself the idle, the vicious, the rich, and the unworthy from every corner of Europe and America. He described the rich and so-called aristocrats as "the spawn of land-owning, of capitalism, of military domination, of high finance, and of the social ills that flesh is heir to." "I am here," he says, "in the midst of the very best society Europe affords. That is to say the very worst. The dukes and the money-lenders, the Jay Goulds, and the Reinachs. The idlest, the cruellest, the hereditary drones, the successful blood-suckers. But to find fault with them only for trying to win one another's ill-gotton gold at a fair and open game of trente-et-quarante, with the odds against them, and then to say nothing about the way they came by it, is to make a needless fuss about a trifle of a detail, while overlooking the weightiest moral problems of humanity." So says Mr. Grant Allen.

TWO HUNDRED SUICIDES A YEAR.

In a non-political article I cannot enter into some of the bye-paths and some of the weighty moral problems which Mr. Grant Allen here opens up. Personally, I do not find fault with the rich scrambling for the contents of each other's purses. But it is not a question of the rich alone. Monte Carlo is not the exclusive gambling arena of the opulent. People of comparatively modest means; folk, at any rate, with more money than brains; young men with expectations, and young ladies without expectations, are found there. Wealthy people do not often commit suicide on account of gaming losses, and yet within three days of the publication of Mr. Grant Allen's article a well-known lady journalist wrote: "A suicide at the Casino is as a ripple of the sea. Tragedies are quickly covered here. It has been stated that the suicides average too hundred yearly at Monte Carlo, but probably no one outside the Administration knows the real number, and it is the fashion to say that the reports are exaggerated." Suicide is rarely the habit of wealthy drones, of titled personages with unlimited means, of dupes, of Jay Goulds, and of Reinachs. No, it is the last resource of the luckless spendthrift drawn into the vortex of gambling; it is the refuge of the coward; it is the oblivion to which the disappointed fortune-hunter rushes headlong. The rich scramble for each other's gold, and their lack of success is responsible for thousands of financial wrecks every year and for hundreds of suicides. But the shareholders smile and take 40 per cent., and we are told that Monte Carlo is indirectly an influence for good, because it warns so many young men off the Stock Exchange, and enables the world to see those who are rich as the result of our social system, trying to win one another's gold. But worst of all are the other pitfalls and allurements of a place like Monte Carlo. The gambling itself is bad, but what shall be said of the immoral atmosphere of this little French principality and its chief city. It is a land of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the broadest sense in which this time-honoured phrase can be applied. English Cabinet Ministers mingle with murderers, thieves, and adventurers, and our ladies of title jostle with cocottes and members of the demi-monde. People with no morals at all are as plentiful as the tropical plants in the gardens of the Casino. And this hell pays 40 per cent. to its shareholders, and keeps a real live prince. If education and the boasted advance of "civilisation" cannot purify our amusements and disassociate what should be life-giving rest and restorative recreation from the gambler's greed of glittering gold, then education has failed to elevate the mind and "civilisation" is a sham. And I think "civilisation" largely is.

THE RARE OLD ENGLISH GAME OF BOWLS.

There are few more ancient English games than bowls, which was at one time a favourite with all classes, and is to this day assiduously cultivated by some thousands of folk. I expect that most of my readers remember the beautiful engraving which introduces us to Sir Francis Drake and other notable Elizabethan officers and courtiers, whose game of bowls is so rudely interrupted by rumours of the advent of the Spanish Armada. In how many famous hostelries and old manor-houses have we stumbled across this charming picture of life in rural England in Queen Bess' glorious days. But, indeed, bowls is a much older game than this would indicate. Strutt—rare old Joseph Strutt, who passed away in 1810, nine years after the first edition of his "Sports and Pastimes" appeared—says that bowling, whether on open greens or in bowling alleys, was probably an institution of the Middle Ages. He could not by any means ascertain the time of its introduction, but still he had traced it back to the thirteenth century. He gives an illustration of two gowned and cowled adults bowling at two small cones some distance apart. Each has but one "wood" and they are evidently endeavouring to roll their wooden balls as near to the cones as possible—aiming at each one alternatively. One of the robed players is pretty well "in" or near to the cone, and is with his right hand directing his playmate how to proceed. A similar game was practised by the French. Strutt gives two other black and white outline drawings of bowls in the fourteenth century. In one of these there is no cone and no object to aim at unless it be at each other's bowls or some mark or target let into the ground which is not visible. The third picture shows us three young men engaged, and although they have but one bowl apiece, it is significant that they have a small bowl which is commonly called a jack, and is used as an object ball—taking the place of the stationary cone. The peculiar position of one of these three would raise a smile on any bowler's face. He is evidently intently watching his bowl on its course to the jack. He has raised himself on his right toes and is scratching his calf with his left foot. His hands are extended before and behind, and his countenance is most woe-begone. It is a somewhat impossible statuesque position, but those who are accustomed to frequent our modern bowling-greens have, I dare wager, seen excited players squirm and wriggle themselves into extraordinary attitudes in the heat of a game.

THE VICISSITUDES OF BOWLS.

The inclemency and changability of our English climate probably suggested the advisability of building indoor bowling alleys where the game could be played when the conditions were hardly favourable for practising out of doors on a green. These were generally attached to the residences of the rich. Strutt says that Andrew Borde in his Dictionary of Health does not suppose a nobleman's mansion to be complete without a bowling alley. Thus among the alterations made at Whitehall by Henry VIII. were "divers fair tennice-courtes, bowling alleys, and a cockpit." The introduction of these bowling alleys was not a success. They were largely multiplied in towns and cities, and became little more than nurseries of vice. In London in the sixteenth century the alleys were the resorts of bad company and the nests of gambling and vice. Thus it is not astonishing that King James prohibited bowling at all times by the meaner sort of people. However low indoor bowling may have sunk, bowling on the green remained in good odour. Greens were attached to almost every gentleman's residence, not only for their amusement but also for the delectation of ladies. Bowls were much played by the court and nobility in the time of the Stuarts. Samuel Pepys, Esq., writes in his diary of playing at bowls with his wife. At present bowling is not a fashionable game. It is too innocent and simple; not sufficiently exciting in this age of feverish rush. Still bowls is pursued. Most country hotels—especially in the North of England—have bowling greens attached, and all over the country there are private subscription greens on the grounds of clubs.

MODERN BOWLS.

Bowls are a very favourite pursuit of the artisan and working classes—and indeed of the middle classes—especially when men become too stout and too stiff for such violent exercises as cricket and lawn tennis. It is real delight to see the keen interest that grey-haired grand-fathers evince in a game of bowls. It seems impossible, however, in this age of education and civilisation to dissassociate what should be recreation and greed of gold. Bowls is not merely an amusement as of yore, for many well-conducted respectable men are professional bowlers, especially in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and in the far north, say Newcastle way. It is a remarkable fact, but nevertheless true, that during 1892 close upon £3,000 was bowled for in stakes alone in Lancashire. This is, of course, exclusive of bets. Every year there is a gigantic sweepstakes at Blackpool, and so many as four hundred players have been known to enter the lists. And it is wonderful to see the knowledge these men possess of the make, rise, and fall of the different greens and the command they have over their "woods." The majority of professional bowlers are old colliers, who probably appreciate at its proper value the bright sunshine and the fresh air after the glowering gloom and artificial ventilation of coalmines. Elaborate challenge cups and other trophies are also offered for competition among amateurs by the executives of private clubs like those I have mentioned. We have not yet arrived at the age of county bowls, but I have known small towns—away in Notts and Lincolnshire—who meet in friendly rivalry in home and away fixtures each year. Long may bowling afford the harmless amusement it usually does to those who are content with such gentle pastimes.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAYAJEE RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA left Bombay for Europe yesterday by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix. His Highness who had gone to Lanowlee to meet the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb, C.I., and his children, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail train, which started from Lanowlee, at 2-30 a. m., and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where several native gentlemen were present to meet his Highness, who was accompanied by Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy and some other officials of Baroda. Amongst those present at the station were: Dewan Bahadur Luxman Jugannath, Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pestonjee Khandalawalla, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Messrs. Damodar Thakersy Mooljee, Vandrawandass Purshotumdas, Munsookhram Soorajram Desai, Balajee Pandurang, B. B. Pitale, &c. The Maharajah was garlanded by some of the gentlemen present and presented with superb bouquets. After shaking hands with those present the Gaekwar entered a carriage and drove directly to the Victoria Dock, and embarked on board the s. s. Imperatrix. Mr. F. W Snell, acting Agent to H. E. the Viceroy at Baroda, Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, and other native gentlemen were present at the dock to see the Maharaja off, and wish him *bon voyage.* The Gaekwar and the party first proceed to Trieste. Maharaja Sayajee Rao will spend about six months in Norway and Sweden.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN-TENNIS HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

THE final match in the single lawn-tennis handicap tournament will be played, this evening, at 5 o'clock, at the Bombay Gymkhana, between Messrs. A. J. Besly and J. C. Greig.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The Leprosy Report published to-day states in its concluding remarks that leprosy is a disease *sui generis*; it is not a form of syphilis or tuberculosis, but has striking ætiological analogies; with the latter leprosy is not defused by hereditary transmission, and for this reason and the established amount of sterility, the disease has a natural tendency to die out. Though in the scientific classification of diseases, leprosy must be regarded as contagious and inoculable, yet the extent, to which it is propagated by these means, is exceedingly small. Leprosy is not directly originated by the use of any particular article of food, nor by any climatic conditions, nor by insanitary surroundings, neither does it peculiarly affect any race or caste. Leprosy is indirectly influenced by insanitary surroundings, such as poverty, bad food, deficient drainage, or ventilation.

ENGLISH MAILS FOR BURMA.

The proposal to convey English mails for Burma, *via* Madras, instead of via Calcutta, is now engaging the attention of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

CHILAS NEWS.

Official news from Chilas reporting the Kohistanis being at Thur is very conflicting; our position is eventually in danger of being attacked at any moment.

The latest news received from Dr. Robertson is dated the 13th April. He gives a very favourable account of the affairs.

THE MISSING PILGRIM SHIP KHIVA.

GRAVE fears are now being entertained about the safety of the s. s. Khiva, and though hope is not yet abandoned that she will turn up, still by this time it is certain that the vessel has met with a serious accident, and that she may possibly drift about for many days without assistance. It will be remembered that the Khiva left Bombay Harbour, under the command of Captain H. Schumakar, on the 12th ult., and was due at Aden about the 19th, and she is, therefore, now twelve days overdue at that port. The probabilities of the Khiva encountering bad weather on her voyage out are remote, as all vessels arriving from the East in Bombay have had fine passages. There is, however, a likelihood of her having got into some local disturbance, but it could not have been severe or some news of it would have been to hand long before this. The most probable theory is that the vessel's machinery has broken down, and that she is now drifting helplessly in the Indian Ocean with her large human freight. If this is the case she may be taken out of the track of vessels by currents, and may not be heard of for some time to come, and her position will be one of danger as she may drift on to some dangerous shore.

The Khiva is a seaworthy and well-fitted vessel, and only left the hands of the P. and O. Company about two years ago. In her earlier days she was considered a speedy vessel, and was often referred to as the "yacht" of the P. and O. fleet. She was built at Sunderland in 1873 by Messrs. Lang, and her gross registered tonnage is 2,646, her length being 361 feet, and breadth 36 feet. She has good engines of the compound type of 450 horse power, and is classed 100A 1 at Lloyd's. Her fittings are most complete, and although she is not a floating palace, the Khiva belongs to a period in the ship-building era when builders not only put first-class material into the hulls of vessels, but were particularly generous in fitting them out. There is no doubt that she is a seaworthy boat, and it is sincerely to be trusted that she will soon be heard of, and that her 950 pilgrims have suffered nothing more than a delay in their journey.

The Khiva does not supply food to the passengers, and only a certain quantity of water is allowed. The passengers purchased sufficient food to last them for the voyage, and if the food is found inadequate, the passengers will not have much to suffer as there is a quantity of rice and flour on board as cargo. Most of the pilgrims come from Hyderabad, Punjab, and Sind. The steamer Tanjore, which also belongs to the same owners, left Bombay for Jeddah with pilgrims yesterday, and she will keep a good look-out for the missing steamer. Up to a late hour last night no news had been received from Aden about the missing vessel. The s. s. Akbar, which left Aden for Bombay yesterday, will also keep a sharp look out.

We understand that a British gun-boat has been despatched from Aden to search the Arabian Coast.

THE BURMA COMMANDS QUESTION.

THE General Officer commanding the Burma District having been asked for his views on the proposal to transfer the stations of Myingyan and Thayetmyo to the Rangoon District, and to place the remainder of the Myingyan District under a Colonel on the Staff, who will be directly under the orders of the General commanding in Burma, has written as follows:—

"If the Chin Hills District is formed into a command under a Colonel on the Staff, the Assistant Adjutant-General might be done away with; but considering the distance of a number of the out-posts in the hills, it would be necessary to retain a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, with his office establishment as at present attached to the Myingyan District. In the Commissariat Department no re-distribution whatever can be made. It is proposed to retain at least three regiments in the hills during the rains, and the normal state of that country in the cold weather is one of difficult and extensive field operations. It has been with the utmost difficulty that the present Commissariat Staff have hitherto supplied the Chin Hills, and I see no chance of the work being less. The question of where the Chief Commissariat Officer will in future reside is a very difficult one, for if at Falam, with the Colonel on the Staff, it would be impossible for him to arrange his contracts; but this is a matter which can be settled hereafter in communication with the Commissary-General, when experience has been gained as to how the new arrangement works. For the present his head-quarters had better be at Myingyan, where there is ample accommodation for the stores and office. In the Medical Department a Brigade-Surgeon will be necessary, with his head-quarters at Falam. There is no accommodation whatever at Falam for the Colonel and his Staff, and quarters will have to be constructed, the cost of which is estimated by the Public Works Department at the following:—

	Rs.
Qrs. for Colonel on the Staff	4,659
" for Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General	3,168
" for Brigade-Surgeon	4,659
" for Chief Commissariat Officer or Executive Commissariat Officer	3,168
" for Station Staff Officer	2,482
Continued Staff Offices	5,000

These are for semi-permanent quarters. The figures are approximately the ultimate cost and may safely be put at Rs. 25,000 in round numbers. If the command is to be introduced before the rains, I see no chance of quarters being available by that time for the above officers, and in that case it would be best for the Colonel and Staff to occupy Monewa or Myingyan till the quarters at Falam are ready."

H. E. Sir James Dormer concurs in the views expressed by the General Officer commanding Burma. In view of the fact that there will always be three and sometimes more regiments in the Chin Hills command, Sir James Dormer considers it absolutely necessary that the Staff of this new command shall consist of one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and one station staff officer, 2nd Class. His Excellency further recommends that until accommodation at Falam is ready, the headquarters of the Chin Hills command shall be at Myingyan. It is pointed out that this proposal alters, by the difference between the Staff pay of a second and that of a fourth class station officer (Rs. 100 per mensem), the financial statement on the subject submitted by the Controller of Military Accounts. The following is the statement referred to:—

	Rs. as.
Decrease.	
Consolidated salary of a 2nd class District Commander at Myingyan, per mensem	2,200 0
Staff Corps pay and staff salary with office allowance of Assistant Adjutant-General, per mensem	1,275 14
Staff salary and office allowance of a 2nd class Station Staff Officer at Myingyan, per mensem	205 0
Allowance for Treasure Chest Office at Falam, per mensem	60 0
Increase.	
Staff Corps pay and Staff salary of Colonel on the Staff, per mensem	1,637 14
Pay of a Brigade-Surgeon Rs. 1,400—Rs. 765, average pay of Brigade-Surgeon, plus office allowance Rs. 160	795 0
Staff salary of a 4th class Station Staff Officer at Myingyan	50 0

Should the proposal of the General Officer commanding the Burma District be sanctioned by the Government of India, there will be a saving, according to the Controller of Military Accounts, of Rs. 15,216 per annum.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNMENT has only consented to the Simla Veterinary class this year on the condition that it shall cause no extra expense.

ACCORDING to the Manila papers, Dickie Feeley, the juvenile athlete, who was with Fillis' Circus in Bombay, met with an accident recently at Harrinston's Circus while making the "leap for life," and sustained rather serious injuries, but is recovering satisfactorily. The circus is at present at Iloilo.

A LETTER from Hankow to a North China paper states that a larger number of tea-buyers than usual have lately arrived at that port from Shanghai, Foochow, and Canton, which may mean a prosperous season for the tea trade this year, although the disheartening news has been received from the interior that the severe weather of last winter destroyed about one-third of the crop, so that it is to be feared the outturn will not be so great as in preceding years.

THE East Indian Railway earnings for week ended 22nd April, were Rs. 10,28,320. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,37,435. Decrease, Rs. 1,09,115. Miles open week ended 22nd April, 1893, 1,610¼. Corresponding week last year, 1,610¼. Per mile open for the week ended 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 639. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 706. Decrease, Rs. 67. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 1,64,09,611. From 1st January, 1892, to 22nd April, 1892, Rs. 1,64,16,449. Decrease, Rs. 6,838.

THE Tarakeshwar Railway earnings for week ended 22nd April, were Rs. 5,590. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 5,902. Decrease, Rs. 312. Miles open week ended 22nd April, 1893, 22¼. Corresponding week last year, 22¼. Per mile open for week ended 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 251. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 265. Decrease, Rs. 14. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 1,04,257. From 1st January, 1892, to 22nd April, 1892, Rs. 1,10,309. Increase, Rs. 6,052.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 22nd April, were Rs. 23,434. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 19,933. Increase, Rs. 3,501. Miles open week ended 22nd April, 1893, 161-2/5. Corresponding week last year, 161-2/5. Per mile open, week ended 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 145. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 124. Increase, Rs. 21. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 22nd April, 1893, Rs. 3,59,207. From 1st January, 1892, to 22nd April, 1892, Rs. 3,54,630. Increase, Rs. 4,577.

THE abandonment of the intention to make a military demonstration in force up the Khagan Valley, to overawe the Kohistanis who had been threatening Chilas, does not, we hope, imply the abandonment also of the intention to make a road from Abbottabad to Chilas. The military demonstration would have been too late to do any good towards averting the threatened attack, though it might have been very efficacious when we first recommended such a measure. The necessity, on the other hand, for one road from Abbottabad to Chilas and Gilgit and another from the Hazara frontier direct to Chitral is one which grows more urgent every day.

THE latest news received from Dr. Robertson in Chilas dates to the 9th instant. He was then in good health and confidence, so that the apprehensions felt in India for the safety of himself and his party may after all prove to be unfounded.

THE 23rd Pioneers left Jhelum for Abbottabad last Thursday evening. The proposal to send them to the Khagan Valley was re-considered by the Government of India, when it was found that there was a cessation of the disquieting reports from Chilas; but it was eventually determined, and no doubt wisely, that the regiment should proceed as originally arranged. The Pioneers will begin their work on the road at the forty-fifth mile out of Abbottabad, and will continue it up to Barong, opposite the Bhimber Pass, which leads into the Palas Valley. Whether they will then be sent on further northwards will depend on the course of events beyond the frontier.

As rumours are multiplying regarding the intentions of the Government of India towards the Khan of Khelat, we may say, as supplementary to what has recently appeared, that the military occupation of Khelat town was ordered mainly in the interests of the people of the State. The treasury there is said to contain a great hoard of wealth, badly secured, and the temptation to the lawless section of the people to loot the place was consequently one that might have proved too much for them had not our troops appeared on the scene. There would probably have been anarchy in Khelat but for the demonstration made from Quetta with such promptitude. The occupation of Khelat is likely to be of the most temporary kind and the troops will be removed as early as possible. The political settlement once made, there should be no occasion for a military force to remain in the town.

MR. HENRY J. WHYMPER, C.I.E., who died, on Thursday night, of heart disease, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, is thus spoken of by the Lahore paper:—Mr. Whymper's sterling character had won for him the sincere friendship of men of all classes and races. Throughout his successful career he had displayed the typical British characteristics of fearless speaking and straight dealing, yet he had endeared himself as much to the native community among whom he lived as to his own countrymen. He was a man unhappily most rare in India, a non-official European whose opinions carried weight with Government. As such there was undoubtedly a career before him in the future, unhappily cut short by his sudden and fatal illness. But besides his success in business and his high public reputation, Mr. Whymper was well-known to many of us as one who wearied not in doing good by stealth to all who needed his help. A prominent freemason (having been offered the District Grand-Mastership of the Punjab) his charity overflowed even the wide channels of the craft and knew no distinctions of race or creed. By Government and the public, by European and Native, his loss will be widely felt; but the poor and the helpless will miss him most.

SINCE the original rules under which officers could study Chinese were issued, ten years ago, not one officer has claimed the reward. It seems a question whether one year in China, as now proposed, is a sufficient period to study the most difficult language in the world.

THE warning for service conveyed to the 37th Dogras at Nowshera will probably re-act on Swat and the neighbourhood, thinks a contemporary, for news travels quickly across the frontier from that cantonment. The tribesbmen of the Indus Kohistan will then be aware that preparations are on foot to punish them if they persist in threatening the force in Chilas.

THE statement recently made regarding the corrosive action of cordite when used with the new small bore rifle proves to be only too correct. Experiments made at home have shown that when some two thousand rounds of ball ammunition have been fired the rifle becomes practically useless from the destructive action of the gases engendered by combustion of the smokeless powder. This is very disheartening, and our chemists will have to set to work again to find some composition that will be as effective without this serious drawback. Opinion on the Continent points to the abandonment of all powders which have nitro-glycerine as their base, but one cannot say yet whether this sweeping condemnation is justified. The Lee-Enfield has been sighted for cordite, but it is obviously undesirable to use cartridges of that explosive on any large scale in peace-time, otherwise our troops may find their weapons useless when they are called upon to take the field. One way out of the difficulty has been suggested so far as India is concerned. It is that only sixty rounds of cordite ball-cartridge per rifle should be fired annually, the remainder being of black pellet powder. This is not altogether satisfactory, but the men will at least be accustomed, in a measure, to the smokeless powder. Even on a long campaign no soldier would fire anything like two thousand rounds, but precautions must be taken that our rifles shall remain serviceable for a reasonable period. The pellet powder gives excellent results on the range, and it is a distinct advance on the old black-powder composition.

DR. WELLINGTON GRAY AND THE M. B. DEGREE.

THE following is the text of a speech which we are informed was meant to be addressed to the University Senate on a recent occasion, when it met to consider a resolution, moved by Dr. R. N. Khory, to the effect that a degree of M. B. should be instituted, with the Previous Examination in Arts as the general education standard. After several adjournments of the meeting, it is explained in a prefatory note, this resolution, although it had held its ground against a number of other amendments, was at length rejected in favour of one which substituted Matriculation for P. E. During the course of the debate Dr. Gray made two attempts to speak, but on each occasion found his mouth unexpectedly shut through the ingenious tactics of those who supported the resolution for a cheap degree. At the close of the last adjourned meeting but one, he was able, however, to get in a few words, but was forced to leave unspoken most of what he had intended to say. As it may possibly be useful to know what this was, Dr. Gray has thought it desirable to print and circulate it. It may be as well to mention, too, that the amendment in favour of Matriculation met with the fate it deserved: at the final sitting it fell to the ground on the adoption of a motion for the dissolution of the meeting:—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,—If Dr. Khory will allow me, I should like to offer a few observations on the important question we are met to consider. As it seems to me that a great deal of irrelevant matter has been unnecessarily brought into this debate, I cannot do better than try to clear the ground a little. This I should have attempted sooner had not my lips been so unexpectedly closed on a previous occasion. Notwithstanding the differences of opinion that have been expressed, and the divisions which have already taken place, I do not think I am wrong in assuming that the Senate is practically unanimous as regards the advisability of instituting the degree of M. B. Brushing aside the irrelevant matter I have alluded to, the question now before us is narrowed to this:—On what terms in general education is the new degree to be granted? Some are in favour of the cheapest possible conditions; others are ready to grant it on moderate terms; while a third party, of whom I may say that I am one, are of opinion that the University should exact a high standard in general education from all who aspire to the honour of the proposed degree. I am, however, open to argument; I am also ready to accept a reasonable compromise should one be offered to us. It may help to restrict discussion somewhat, and save time, if I draw attention to the fact, of which the Senate appears to be ignorant, that it is no part of the business of the University to decide what the standard of general education for entrance to Grant College shall be. That is, strictly speaking and beyond dispute, a matter for the College and Government to settle. It is true that we have asked the Senate to set the standard for us, but we have done this partly, I might say, out of compliment to the Senate, and partly from a wish to have the entrance standard sanctioned by academical authority. Nothing can be further from my mind than to use any language that bears even the most distant resemblance to a threat, but speaking now as Principal of Grant Medical College, I think it is only fair to inform the Senate that if it does not satisfy us in the matter of preliminary general education, we will deal with the subject ourselves; under Government sanction, of course. The truth is that we have waited so long for the University to decide, that we will wait no longer. It should be clearly understood in this connection that Grant College in becoming affiliated to the University has not altogether given up its independence. I think it is no harm to show the Senate the actual position in which it stands with regard to this matter. Supposing, for example, that Dr. Khory's proposition is finally accepted, it is perfectly easy to defeat it by a notification in the *Gazette*, to the effect that the standard for entrance to Grant College has been raised to the intermediate Examination in Arts. In spite of what I have just said, I daresay some one will accuse me of threatening the University, but I here distinctly disclaim any intention or desire to do so, and deny that I have done so. I conceive it to be no more than my duty to prevent the University from placing itself in a false position, through ignorance of the real state of affairs. I will now proceed to examine Dr. Khory's proposition. ("That the designation of the First Medical Degree be changed from L.M.& S. to M.B., and that all candidates for the degree be required to pass the Previous Examination in Arts before going up for any professional examination.") In the first place, it is strangely ambiguous. It does not tell us plainly whether the P.E. is meant to be the general education standard for M.B.; or for entrance to Grant College; or as an immediate preliminary to the first M.B. I gather, however, from the draft regulations which he proposes to submit to the Senate, that P.E. is meant to be the general education test for M.B. But he ought to have said so in the resolution we are now discussing. I need hardly say that so low a standard as the P.E. for M.B. will not get my vote, nor ought it to have any countenance from so enlightened and enteprising a Senate, as ours. We have heard a great deal of talk as to the merits of Matriculation and P.E. as sufficient tests in general education for the proposed new degree; and some curious arguments have been used in support of this view. We are told that some universities—the "great majority of the learned and renowned British universities," I think we have heard it said—grant the degree on equally low tests. This I beg leave to doubt, and should like to have chapter and verse for it. As yet we have got nothing beyond vague statements. But even supposing there was any foundation for it, are we therefore compelled to follow a bad example? Are we to do wrong because others do it, and so debase our University? We have also heard it contended that, since the London University standard for the degree is its Matriculation, therefore the Bombay standard should also be its own Matriculation. The argument here amounts to this: That because both tests bear the same name they are therefore of the same value. Nobody who is conversant with the facts of the case, and who is aware of the wide and fundamental difference between the two tests, to the exceeding disadvantage of the last-mentioned, can be imposed upon for a moment by such nonsense as this argument, based as it is on similarity of names. I am afraid, however, that some persons are misled. I contend that the University of Bombay is bound to hold its head high in the matter of degrees. We all admit that Bombay has developed a spirit of enterprise and progress which exists nowhere else in India. It is surely not unreasonable to expect that some of this admirable spirit should be extended to the medical degrees of its University. We have a corporation cheerfully expending untold wealth on building for itself a palace, and yet the very men who think this scarcely good enough for their city come here and advise their University to be content with "bogus" degrees; while the only thing in the shape of an argument they have so far thought fit to put forward in support of their advice is that, because other universities grant cheap degrees, therefore Bombay should do the same. The University ought to be proud of such counsellors. I maintain that a degree like the M.B. should imply, not only superior professional knowledge, but wide general culture as well. It should mean high academical distinction, instead of being regarded solely as a professional designation, and it should also carry with it privileges and responsibilities distinguishing it from a mere licence. I ask all reasonable people whether Dr. Khory's proposition implies even a shadow of anything of this kind. More than once in the course of the debate, we have been recommended to "look facts in the face." This is excellent advice, and I intend to follow it—not, indeed, that it was required in my case, for I always do "look facts in the face." Some of the facts we are invited too look at have not, I am afraid very prepossessing faces. For example, neither Dr. Khory nor the few members of the Senate who have followed on the same side have yet told us why this change of designation from L. M. & S. to M. B. is required. What is the reason for this reserve? Why should there be any mystery about the matter? I think we are entitled to know the object of this proposed change of designation—why the L. M. & S. should be abolished? I can think of only two reasons: One is that M. B. is desired as an academical distinction; and the other, that it is wanted merely to make its possessor look a bigger man in the eyes of the public, amongst whom he practises. I should like to ask, if I may, whether either of these two reasons for the change is the right one, or whether there are still others in the background? Dr. Cama, indeed, raised a corner of the veil when he told us that a man who can write M. B. after his name will be better able to oppose his natural enemies the vaids and hakims, than one who can write only L.M. and S. Dr. Khory on a former occasion, some years ago, when this question of M.B. came before the Senate, was not quite so uncommunicative as he is now. He then told us plainly enough that the medical graduates wanted to be styled M.B., because they considered that this designation would bring them more practice than if they were only L.M. and S. Are he and they still of the same mind? I think I am right in asking if this was one of the purposes for which the University was established—to enable men to make money by conferring high-sounding professional designations upon them. The answer from all who possess . . . academical feeling, or

understand what it means, should be clear enough. Read the preamble of the Act of Incorporation, and you will find that it does not say a word about cheap professional degrees or trade designations. I for one, will be no party to any scheme like that now before us, one of the results of which will be the degradation of our University. I protest against granting professional degrees on cheap terms, such as Dr. Khory proposes to offer with regard to general education. Calling L. M. & S. a Degree is bad enough, but anything in the shape of abuse is avoided by its also being called a License. By this we recognise that it has no value beyond a professional one. The degree of M.B. should imply not only the latter consideration, but a thorough general education as well. Dr. Khory's proposition most certainly does not contemplate anything of this sort. If I am to describe it in what may be called "looking-facts-in-the-face" language, I should speak of his proposition as a demand for a high-sounding trade designation on the cheapest terms. The possessors of such a degree would "sail under false colours" and impose on the public. My own opinion is that, in this country at least, the sick public will be found totally indifferent as to what letters a practitioner writes after his name. They want some one who can treat them skilfully, and cure their diseases, let him be M. D. or M.B., G.G.M.C., or L.M. & S. We have only to look around to see successful examples of all. The public, indeed, are so notoriously indifferent in this respect, or ignorant if you like it better, that they are equally ready to employ a man who has no professional diploma at all, and he may be even more successful in life than the highly educated university graduate. A large practice is no test of academical distinction. To be successful, a man must, amongst other personal qualifications, know how to use his knowledge properly in the treatment of sick people. He may have carried off the highest university honours, but if he is unable, from personal peculiarities, or otherwise, to put his professional knowledge to its proper use, he fails as a practitioner, and even the quack may pass him by. It is not the function of a university to confer high-sounding designations with the object of helping medical practitioners to make money; and even if it were, I have just shown how easily such a purpose may fail. The degree should be regarded as the "hall-mark" of a superior, general and professional education, and cannot, and ought not to, be anything else. If this proposed change of designation is not to be made retrospective, then I confess myself utterly at a loss to understand its object and justification. I have seldom known of a more disinterested and unselfish proposal. If all we have heard urged in its favour has any meaning, we have a large body of Licentiates proposing to place the whole of their coming rival in a better position before the public than they are in themselves. I can only say that such pure unselfishness is not consistent with that kind of human nature which usually characterises rival medical practitioners. I entertain a strong suspicion, however, that the question of retrospective effect has not been altogether unconsidered, and that if this proposition is adopted, it will not be long until it appears "within the range of practical politics." * Reading "between the lines," this seems to me to be also the main object of the petition handed in by Dr. Khory. Does the University relish the prospect of its degrees being held by certain degenerate existing Licenciates? Still, its present impecunious condition might influence it to regard with a favouring eye any new scheme which offered a chance of levying fees. Surely the L.M. and S. is an excellent working qualification, and one that will enable a good and judicious practitioner to make his way successfully. Why should its possessors be ashamed of it? It has given us several first-rate practitioners, and I am sure there are very many who have no reason to to complain of it as interfering with their practice or making their income less than it might be. It is, strictly speaking, only a professional licence, and ought to be divested of the word "degree" which is prefixed to it. Its general education standard is insufficient to entitle it to be called a degree. I have often been quoted, and in this debate too, as in favour of its abolition. I have never desired anything of the kind. I only said that the designation "Degree" of L.M. & S.. was "illogical and ill-sounding." I held that the qualification should be plain L.M. & S., and that the designation "degree" should be transfered to M.B. with a higher general education standard. I said no more than that a mere professional licence, as L. M. & S. really is, should not be styled a degree, I am unable to see that any suggestion of abolishing L.M. & S., and transforming it by a stroke of the pen into M.B., as Dr. Khory practically proposes to do, comes in here. On the contrary, I wished to retain it and call it a licence, pure and simple, which it is; and no amount of manipulation will make it anything else. I know that this misquotation will die hard, and that we shall have it used again and again. I have made several attempts to correct it, but to no purpose. It seems to have, in fact, a tendency to develop into a deliberate misrepresentation. It only shows what desperate straits the enemies of L.M. & S., and the promoters of a sham degree are in for an argument. I am always amused at the eagerness with which they try to drag me in to support them, and the way in which they twist to their own purposes the meaning of various things I may have said either in speech or writing. We have had three and four instances of this already during the course of the present debate. I will offer them this much consolation, however: I am now, and always have been, strongly opposed to the granting of professional licences by the University. This duty, I maintain, can be more appropriately discharged by the Colleges, and it ought to be one of their recognised functions. Grant Medical College once possessed the power of granting a diploma—a power which carries its own justification in the professional success of its graduates, and in the high estimation in which the members of that body are held by everyone. The University, I contend, should grant no qualification that does not also include a superior general education. The public require a class of practitioners who possess good professional attainments, but who need not have reached the honour of University distinction by possessing also wide general culture. I wish to see the power of granting the L. M. & S restored to Grant Medical College, and the University left to its legitimate function of conferring degrees—real degrees, not sham ones. Another point needs a remark or two. Far too much has been made of the objection that a standard as high as B. A. or B. Sc. involves undue delay in obtaining a licence to practise, and adds too greatly to the expense. I do not think it is an objection that ought to be considered at all when weighed in the balance with a high academical distinction, such as the degree of Bachelor of Medicine should be. It is not an unfair or exorbitant price to pay for the honour. The greater length of time involved is not accounted a hardship elsewhere, nor the expense either. Why should it be here? It is certain that the objection will appear mainly a sentimental one when we appreciate rightly the importance of the issues concerned. The objection is of infinitely less moment than it is usually asserted to be. Before sitting down, I should like to express the hope that Dr. Khory, or his supporters, will condescend to answer some of the arguments that have been brought forward by various speakers against their scheme. We want more particularly to learn the views on the subject of some of his non-medical friends. The question before us is of more than medical importance. The general interests and reputation of the University are also largely affected. It will be a bad day for the University when questions are decided by mechanical majorities, with preconceived opinions, impervious to reason and argument, and banded together in what has been well called a "conspiracy of silence." This, if appearances are to be trusted, is what we are fast coming to. In conclusion, let me quote the *Lancet* of December 3rd last, on the question of medical degrees. It seems that one or more of the Scottish Universities have recently instituted a system of conferring degrees, or diplomas, in certain special branches of medical practice, and in the ordinance they speak also of "lower degrees," including M.B. amongst others. Upon this the *Lancet* remarks, after denouncing the new ordinance in vigorous language: "Above all, let them (the Scottish Universities) look to the standard of their degrees in medicine and surgery that they be not 'lower degrees.' but true academic honours as distinguished from ordinary qualifications. If degrees are not this, they are not what they pretend to be." I trust the Senate will lay this sound advice to heart, and show that they have done so by rejecting Dr. Bhory's resolution.

* At a later stage of the proceedings, and after public attention had been called to the point here discussed, Dr. Khory placed on the notice paper an additional amendment to his second resolution (Draft Regulations for M.B.), which proposed that the motion passed, establishing the new degree should have retrospective effect, provided certain conditions were fulfilled.

A SUM of Rs. 900 has been found on the persons of two Manipuris arrested on a charge of complicity in the Kallingcherra outrage. It will be remembered that the total amount looted was about Rs. 1,100.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL BANK.

SUSPENSION AND RE-STARTING.

THE *Melbourne Age*, on April 8, writes: It has come as a shock to the public to learn that the directors of the Commercial Bank have determined to suspend payment. For weeks past a feeling of unrest has existed as to the stability of that institution. This has made itself felt in several ways. Depositors have shown extreme sensitiveness, and there has been a steady "weeping away" of deposits. It is officially stated that since the commencement of the year the deposits withdrawn total £1,000,000. With such a tremendous strain upon the resources of the bank the suspension of payment eventually became inevitable, especially as there seemed to be no prospect of stemming this withdrawal of confidence. On the contrary, the number of depositors, eager to dissociate themselves from the bank, appeared to be increasing, and the withdrawals in a single day amounted on the 30th ult. to £115,000. The Easter holidays have intervened since then, and banking business has been at a standstill. But the holidays ended on Tuesday, and on Tuesday morning business was to be resumed. In the interval, however, the directors anxiously deliberated upon the position of the institution, and, recognising the crisis at hand, determined to seek assistance from the associated banks. The general managers of these institutions and the Bank of New South Wales met on Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Mr. H. G. Turner, the general manager of the Commercial Bank, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of his institution, asked the managers of the associated banks to place their signatures to the following agreement:—"Rumors prejudicial to the position of the Commercial Bank of Australia having been circulated, the associated banks of Victoria have this day unanimously agreed to give their united financial support to the institution to such an extent as may be required if applied to, and to authorise the publication of the announcement. The Government of the colony fully concur in the decision, and confirm their previous offer of cordial co-operation."

The general managers of the associated banks refused to sign this statement, but they offered, with the co-operation of the Government, to afford assistance to the bank up to £1,750,000 if required, in accordance with their resolution of last month; but this was declined, as the directors of the Commercial Bank were of opinion that unless an undertaking was given to support it to any extent that might be required the better course would be to suspend payment pending reconstruction of the bank. The Bank of New South Wales, which does not belong to the association, did not decline to concur in the offer by the associated banks, but Mr. Murchison, the Melbourne manager, while announcing his desire to join in the proferred assistance, preferred to await a letter from Sydney before formally intimating his concurrence.

Mr. Turner states that all the depositors of the bank will be paid in full, whilst note-holders will be satisfied by any of the associated banks.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The directors and general manager of the Commercial Bank have issued the following circular to their shareholders:—

"Melbourne, 4th April 1893.

"To the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—

"It is with extreme regret the directors have to announce that in consequence of the continuous fall in the price of the bank's shares a panic has set in amongst the depositors, and withdrawals have recently been so persistent and so heavy that it has been found impossible to overtake the exceptional demands by calling up advances.

"It has therefore been most reluctantly determined, in justice to all concerned, to temporarily suspend payment, pending a reconstruction of the business, to enable the bank to make terms with the depositors for an extension of the period of repayment, and to save to the shareholders the benefit of the valuable business connection which has been built up during the last 20 years.

"The strain upon the bank's resources, which has been greatly intensified during the last month by the receipt of alarmist telegrams from London, may be realised from the fact that since the last half-yearly report the deposits show a shrinkage of fully £1,000,000 sterling, which has been partly met by the calling in of its most liquid advances, the realisation of secured accounts having been almost impracticable owing to the prevailing depression and lack of enterprise.

"It is to be noted that the withdrawals of deposits have been almost entirely confined to the colonial business, and are the direct result of the operations in the share market. In London, where until within the last month the shares have maintained their value, the variation in the deposits has been quite normal.

"In submitting an outline of a scheme of reconstruction, the directors have borne in mind the pernicious influence which the responsibility of uncalled capital exercises in periods of financial panic, and they believe that in future both depositors and investors will favor institutions with a large paid up capital and no further liability.

"It is upon such lines that the annexed proposals are based, and it is believed that if they are accepted with generous promptness the new business may be started on a paying basis with little loss of time, and as minimum of inconvenience to the large and influential body of customers enrolled on the bank's books.

"As about one-half of the bank's liabilities are now in Great Britain, it is proposed to add to the bank's representation in London by increasing the number of the directors there, and giving to them, under amended articles of association, a greater share in the control of the business. It is only just to say that during the 10 years the London office has been open its business has been conducted with the most commendable care and prudence and has been substantially profitable.

"Simultaneously it is proposed to increase the directorate in Melbourne to six, and to invite the services of gentlemen of prominent commercial reputation to fill the vacancies.

"To those of the shareholders whose means will permit of their assisting in the reconstruction by taking up preferential shares in addition to their present holding, an appeal is made to act promptly. They will secure a safe investment with a minimum present return of 5 per cent., and the prospect of substantial profits when the colony is restored to its normal condition of prosperity. To those who are unable to extend their present interest every consideration will be shown in helping them to meet the necessary calls. But to all shareholders it cannot be too strongly urged that immediate action is necessary to conserve the bank's business connection, which numbers upwards of 30,000 customers, and that if this is lost by delay, it would destroy a valuable goodwill, and immensely depreciate the value of the bank premises, and the other organised appliances for carrying on a large business. And in this aspect it is desirable to point out that the alternative of reconstruction is liquidation, in which case the calls would be enforced perfunctorily, and possibly under adverse conditions of realisation, without any eventual benefit to the shareholders.

A SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The reconstruction scheme submitted to the shareholders at the meeting on the 6th embraced the following propositions:—

1. That the present company (afterwards called the "old company") be placed in voluntary liquidation, with a view to reconstruction.

2. That a new company be formed (whose name shall be the same as existing, or "old" company) with a capital of £6,000,000, representing 600,000 shares fully paid up to £10 each, and composed of preference shares and ordinary shares, as follows:—

300,000 preference shares of £10 each, to be subscribed for by creditors of old company, and paid for out of their deposits, or by shareholders of old company, and paid for in cash	£3,000,000
300,000 ordinary shares of £10 each, paid up to £4 per share, to be allotted to shareholders in old company in exchange for their present shares	£1,200,000
The uncalled capital, amounting to £6 per share on the foregoing 300,000 ordinary shares, to be paid by quarterly instalments of 5s. each per share, extending over six years	£1,800,000
Total capital of new company	£6,000,000

3. That the formation and completion of new company shall not depend upon the obtaining of the whole of above capital of £6,000,000.

4. That the preference shares shall be preferential as to capital until new company shall have paid 10 half yearly dividends of 8 per cent. per annum, when their preference as to capital shall cease.

5. That the preference shares shall be preferential as to dividend, so as to be entitled to dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum before ordinary shares be entitled to any dividend. That thereafter ordinary shares be entitled to a dividend up to 5 per cent. per annum, after which both preference and ordinary shares shall be entitled to equal dividends.

6. That, in order to provide for the event of the requisite number of preference shares not being subscribed for by depositors and shareholders, a resolution be passed, and the sanction of the court thereto obtained, to bind all depositors to apply for them *pro rata*.

7. That the liability of shareholders in old company for uncalled capital in old company be extinguished.

8. That the new company take over all the assets and liabilities of the old company.

9. That the creditors of old company, except the Government and holders of old company's notes, accept deposit receipts of new company (for balance of amounts not absorbed in payment of preference shares) for, say, five years from their respective due dates for payment, and carrying interest thereon at rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly; the new company to have the option, however, to pay off any such deposit before its maturity, on giving the depositor three months' notice of its intention so to do. Payments of all deposits to be made at the places where they are now payable.

10. That the assets, *in globo*, of the old company be constituted an assets realisation account in the books of new company; and, that same be credited with such items as are taken over by the new company, and debited with interest half-yearly at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

11. That if the assets of the old company, when realised, do not produce sufficient to pay the liabilities of old company, paid by new company as purchase money, and provide the capital for shares issued to creditors and shareholders of the old company (except those paid for in cash), the dividends of ordinary shareholders, or such portion thereof as the directors of new company may from time to time decide, shall be retained and applied until the resulting deficiency is made up, and the directors may exercise this power before realization if a deficiency is anticipated by them. Should the realisation result in a surplus, same to go to a new reserve fund in new company.

12. That in the before mentioned "assets realisation account" the bank premises be treated as if realised, and be taken over at actual amount now standing in the books of the old company, but nothing to be charged for "goodwill, furniture, &c."

THE CHAIRMAN ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. George Meares, the chairman of the board of directors, when interviewed on Tuesday, displayed no anxiety as to the future of the bank, and freely expressed himself on the position of affairs. Mr. Meares said:—"What has caused us to close is the recent rapid decline in the value of shares and the consequent sudden withdrawal of deposits and reduction in coin. The management, seeing what had taken place, gave the business most careful consideration, and we were forced to the painful conclusion that the best thing to do, in the interests of both shareholders and depositors, was to suspend payment and call both sections together to consider a proposal for the reconstruction of the bank. This matter had been under consideration for some time past, and as we felt that in an emergency the bank could only rely on its own strength. We could have continued business much longer and kept the bank open; but we did not think it would be for the interests of our clients to do so. If the shareholders and the depositors co-operate properly, the bank can be reconstructed in such a way as will command public confidence, and attain a position of absolute independence. One of the reasons that has led to the shares being forced on the market lately is the fear of shareholders that the uncalled capital might be called up, and some of them were anxious to escape their liability by selling out or at any rate by transferring shares, and we found that in the last week or so efforts were made to dummy shares. We then refused to transfer any shares. A judge might order it if applied to, but the directors steadily declined to countenance a practice which no honest man would attempt. As for the support of the associated banks the public know exactly the value of the association. We gave the fullest consideration to the help we could get from the association and the Government; and, as I say, we were forced to the conclusion that our only course was the course we have taken. When the recent agreement was entered into, it was put forth that the banks had become associated for mutual support, but one bank explained that each bank would render assistance only as appeared to it expedient at the time. That being so, the agreement really meant nothing, and everybody knows it. We must stand alone, and our object now is to render the Commercial absolutely independent of any outside influence or assistance. If we asked for help from the other banks, no doubt they would give it, but we did not consider it judicious in the interests of the shareholders to enter into an arrangement with them. As a fact, negotiations were going on for some time, but the assistance they were prepared to give us was hedged round by conditions which we could not accept. As in the case of the Federal Bank, the support of the other banks has been very disappointing, if anything was expected from it. We never discussed absorption into the other banks, and we could not allow our shares to be knocked about in the market when the bank can be made independent by the scheme we suggest. I attach no importance to the association whatever. Banks must rely on themselves and on their own resources. That is my experience. The banks seem to treat each other as rivals, and an agreement is no sooner arrived at to help each other than that help is offered on terms which make the agreement simply worthless. Consequently we intend to appeal to our customers to join in the scheme which will make the bank independent of outside help. The two principal features of this scheme are:—First, that the capital is to be raised to £6,000,000, fully paid up; and, second, that the responsibility of shareholders is to be entirely extinguished. With our large and important body of shareholders, nearly 3,000, and an influential body of depositors, we can make the bank self-contained, with the largest paid-up capital of any bank in Australia. We propose to create two classes of shares. One will be preferential shares of £10, to be paid for by the creditors of the bank out of deposits, or by the present shareholders in cash. The other class will be ordinary shares on which £4 is paid up, and which will be exchanged for shares in the new company credited with £4, and the remaining £6 of uncalled capital will be called up in quarterly payments of 5s. a share extending over six years. These preferential shares will have special privileges. They will be considered preferential until the bank has paid 10 half-yearly dividends at 8 per cent. per annum. They will also be entitled to a 5 per cent. dividend before the ordinary shares receive any, after which both classes share equally. Then, an account will be kept of the realisation of the assets, and any loss is to be deducted from the dividend that would otherwise be payable on the ordinary shares, the preferential shares not suffering by such loss, while if there is any surplus it goes to the reserve fund. We have £12,000,000 worth of available assets, but if they were forced on the market as things are at present, by a liquidation, we would lose 50 per cent. I am a very large shareholder, in fact, the largest shareholder in the bank, and I have the fullest confidence that I will not lose a shilling if the reconstruction is carried out, and I will willingly pay my calls before the stipulated time. Then from a depositer's point of view the heavy loss that would follow a liquidation and the forcing of assets on the market must also fall on the depositors. The shareholders would have to pay up their calls, and get nothing, whilst the depositors themselves could not possibly get their money back by forcing the assets into the market. Our reserve fund of £750,000 would be of little use against the enormous depreciation that would take place, seeing that our deposits in the last balance sheet, speaking from memory, were £11,948,000, which have been reduced by about £1,000,000 since January. I have been about 15 years connected with the board, having succeeded Mr. James Service, M.L.C., and I became chairman after the late Mr. Moubray died. During all that time the bank has been progressing, and in my opinion is one of the best businesses among the Melbourne banks. We have establised good businesses in every Australian colony and in every town in Victoria, and profitable branches are established to-day in every agricultural and mining district. Our London branch has always been profitable, being under the direction of a first rate manager and a capable board of directors. It is true we had to reduce our last dividend from 17½ to 12½ per cent., but up to that time the dividend had steadily increased from the time the bank started. We are positive that the reconstruction of the bank is the only right and safe course to be followed, and are equally convinced that its result will be the complete independence of the bank."

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, the Premier, states on behalf of the Government that if the associated banks had acted in perfect good faith, according to the understanding apparently arrived at the other day that they would assist one another, the Government would have felt bound in a public spirit to have supported the associated banks, proper safeguards being taken as to the limit and extent of the liability incurred. That has been the position of the Government all through. It could not be expected that the Government would assist any individual bank any more than it would assist any private company or other concern. Mr. Patterson adds that it is most unfortunate that the Commercial Bank has to close. It will cause a great deal of suffering and inconvenience. Nevertheless, he does not share in the opinion that any very serious consequences will ensue. Mr. Patterson says he thinks the Commercial Bank was quite right to close its doors when it found its deposits drifting away.

THE SHARE REGISTER.

The share list comprises 2,775 holders, representing 300,000 shares. The Melbourne register contains 1,837 members, with 268,302 shares; Sydney, 449, with 4,098 shares; and London, 489, with 27,600 shares. The following list supplies fuller details of the proportion in which the shares are allotted at present:—

—	In Melbourne.	In Sydney.	In London.
Members holding 1 or more, and less than 11, shares	228	353	128
Members holding 11 or more, and less than 26, shares	342	63	136
Members holding 26 or more, and less than 51, shares	358	19	85
Members holding 51 or more, and less than 76, shares	142	4	43
Members holding 76 or more, and less than 101, shares	182	2	3
Members holding 101 or more, and less than 151, shares	140	1	23
Members holding 151 or more, and less than 251, shares	177	2	24
Members holding 251 or more, and less than 301, shares	72	...	4
Members holding 301 or more, and less than 401, shares	53	...	5
Members holding 401 or more, and less than 501, shares	38	...	4
Members holding 501 or more, and less than 751, shares	55	...	3
Members holding 751 or more, and less than 1,001, shares	20	...	1
Members holding 1,001 or more shares	30	...	...
Total	1,837	449	489

	Members.	Shares.
Melbourne register	1,837	268,302
Sydney register	449	4,098
London register	489	27,600
Total	2,775	300,000

RE-OPENING OF THE BANK.

£100,000 TENDERED IN NEW ACCOUNTS.

On the 10th ult. the *Age* wrote:—The scene in the banking chamber of the Commercial Bank on Saturday morning, as a result of the announcement made in the *Age* that the institution would be re-opened for the receipt of deposits, must have gladdened the hearts of the bank officials. It certainly was unique in the history of Victorian banking institutions. The chamber was thronged, immediately the doors were opened, with old customers anxious to open new accounts, which the solicitors to the bank advised could be received and operated upon in the ordinary way. A large staff of clerks was engaged in entering the accounts in a new set of ledgers, whilst two tellers were busily engaged in receiving and counting the money and cheques. As a large number of people continued to arrive there was a continuous stream into the chamber, and though the officers worked at high pressure it looked at one time as if they would be unable to attend to all of them by closing time at midday. As a matter of fact they were unable to do so, but shortly after 12 o'clock the last account was registered, and a count up having been made it was found, that close on £100,000 had been received. A circumstance which was particularly gratifying to the management consisted in the desire shown by many old customers of the bank to continue their business connection and the confidence displayed in the institution by returning to it at the first opportunity offered. A still more striking proof of the confidence reposed in the reconstructed institution was the appearance of several new customers whose names were enrolled on the books.

A MOFUSSIL BANK.

FROM the report of the half-yearly general meeting of the Mussoorie Bank, Limited, writes the *Pioneer*, it would appear that another of those local banking institutions with which these Provinces have been all too plentifully supplied, has drifted into a state which, to say the least of it, is fitted to arouse the apprehensions of anyone who may be concerned in its welfare. This report, we are at liberty to state, has been furnished to us by Messrs. A. Campbell and C. W. Hope, respectively an ex-Director and ex-Auditor of the Bank, whose views are opposed to those of the present directors: and it does not profess to be an absolutely complete report. But we believe that anyone who reads it will feel that it aims to be on accurate and straightforward account of the proceedings; and that it is at any rate more instructive than one of those reports which, recording only the resolutions passed by a petty majority on the spot, and omitting all notice of amendments and criticisms, are apt to become mere instruments in the hands of the mofussil director for misleading people at a distance and preventing inquiry into a Bank's affairs. Especially if these tactics can be supplemented by the declaration of a 10 per cent. dividend is the position of the directors secure, until the final crash comes. However, in this instance the Mussoorie Bank have not thought fit to declare a dividend, and looking at the figures of the balance-sheet it is not surprising. The available balance is Rs. 13,796 odd, and as the balance carried over from the previous half-year was Rs. 13,742, it would appear that the result of the six months' working was a gain of fifty-four rupees. The reserve fund of Rs. 33,500 has disappeared, having been applied to reduce the overstated book-value of certain of the Company's assets, and it is apparently admitted that these assets still figure far too high to make the balance-sheet a correct indication of the Bank's position. A special valuation was made last year of the Company's property, but it has not been carried into effect as far as the accounts go, because the means are wanting and because the directors plead that they did not receive the necessary instructions from the general meeting that considered the matter. It is astonishing how dependent directors will sometimes find themselves on the mandate of the shareholders, when we remember the responsibilities they are ready to assume at others. "The period under review," they say, "has been a very trying one owing to continued withdrawal of deposits. Latterly there have been encouraging indications of returning confidence, which it is hoped will continue."

Is there any reason why confidence should return to the Mussoorie Bank, or why such a tendency should be looked upon as in the smallest degree desirable? The directorate of this institution consists, since Mr. Campbell's resignation, of two members, Messrs. James and Munton. The latter gentleman was a director also of the late Himalaya Bank, and of his incapacity for the duties of the position, and of the comprehensive way in which he neglected them in that case, there could not be a more full and candid admission than he himself made in his evidence at the Himalaya Bank inquiry. Indian shareholders and depositors are often amazingly indifferent to their own interests, but the character of Mr. Munton's confessions can hardly yet have been forgotten. Then Mr. James and Mr. Munton being of opinion that it would be well to add to their number, must invite two more directors of the late Himalaya Bank to join their Board—Mr. C. Wilson and Captain Leahy. But apparently there is some modesty left in the world, for these two gentlemen declined the offer, as also did Mr. H. Vansittart. Captain Leahy, however, was appointed auditor at the meeting in spite of an objection raised that he was ineligible, as already being an agent of the Company. Considering the nature of the disclosures elicited at the Himalaya Bank inquiry, it certainly seems amazing that anyone can propose to bring the members of that board into the control of another bank and still talk of public confidence. Confidence is no doubt a very admirable thing, where institutions are essentially sound, just as panics without a cause are to be deplored. But when confidence is destined to a shock in the end, its temporary sustenance very often in these cases merely means an opportunity to those who are in the swim of getting rid of worthless shares, and that depositors on the spot are able to draw out their money at the expense of those who are at a distance and ignorant of the state of affairs. There is no virtue in helping to prolong such a condition of things, and when a bank has ceased to earn a profit, when its business is confined to finding the means for meeting withdrawals, and when it is asserted (apparently without contradiction) to have lost more than a quarter of its capital, there is a strong presumption that its best course is to go into liquidation and save the expenses of carrying on business—rather than wait for such an unlikely phenomenon as the return of confidence. The directors of the Mussoorie Bank do not indeed seem to combat the idea that liquidation is inevitable, but they want the responsibility of the step to rest with the shareholders. For again we may remark that the reliance of directors upon shareholders in certain cases is in very marked contrast to the free hand which they give themselves where the business is of a different nature. In referring readers to the report and balance-sheet from which they may draw their conclusions and correct anything that is amiss in ours, we may just add that at the general meeting of a year ago, held on April 26th, 1892, the bank declared a dividend of 9 per cent. and that its shares, according to the latest Calcutta quotation, stand at 96.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIER: A SCENE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who on April 11 asked leave to make a personal explanation, said that in his speech of the previous day he stated that Mr. John Redmond had declared that his party would never agree to any supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over strictly Irish affairs. Mr. Redmond asked for proof of that statement, but he had not the quotation with him. He now begged to read the quotation he had in mind. It was from a speech reported in the *Independent* newspaper on the 2nd July 1892. Mr. Redmond then said: "When Mr. Gladstone says that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament means that that Parliament could have the power in it if it likesd, whenever it thought fit, to interfere in purely Irish affairs, I say that is a statement which to every Irish-Nationalist is most unsatisfactory. We do not deny that the Imperial Parliament would technically, and physically if you like, through its army, have the power of taking away the Irish Parliament in the future after giving it—that supremacy we cannot take from them,—but we do say, and we shall insist in our place in Parliament, that the Home Rule Bill shall contain a provision declaring that so long as that Irish Parliament is allowed to exist it shall have free and unfettered control of its affairs without any meddlesome and stupid idterference—(cheers and counter-cheers)—from the English Parliament over every exclusively Irish interest, and that we will never rest content until we have such a control over our own business." He (Mr. Chamberlain) thought that this quotation absolutely and exactly carried out the reference he had made.—(Laughter.) Another reference which he made on Monday was also questioned. He was referring to expressions used in past years by Mr. Gladstone in regard to the leaders of the Irish party, and said that the right hon. gentleman spoke of them as preaching the gospel of plunder and marching through rapine to the dismemberment of the Empire. The right hon. gentleman then interposed to say that these remarks. of his, which he thought were not accurately quoted, were applied entirely to Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone: I submit that if the right hon. gentleman reads the passage he must read several pages of the speech, which I hold in my hand.

Mr. Chamberlain said he proposed to read what was essential. Of course, the right hon. gentleman would be able to controvert what he read.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Labouchere: I ask whether this is a personal explanation?—(Hear, hear.)

The Speaker: Personal explanations ought to be restricted to very narrow limits.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain said his personal accuracy had been questioned, and in support of his contention in the previous day's speech he now quoted two passages from speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone in 1881. The second quotation was to this effect: "It is idle to talk of law or order or religion or civilisation if these gentlemen are to carry through the reckless and chaotic schemes they have devised. Rapine is their object; but rapine is not their only object. It is perfectly true that these gentlemen wish to march through rapine to the disintegration and dismemberment of the Empire."—(Cheers.)

Mr. J Redmond considered he had some reason to complain of the action taken by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Chamberlain), who in his explanation had quoted from a speech of his to which he did not refer the previous night, and had done so without any notice to him.—(Nationalist cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had said the previous night that he (Mr. Redmond) would never consent to any scheme of Home Rule which reserved in Irish affairs the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, and he had referred in proof of this to an article which he had written and which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*. But that day he had come down to the House and attempted to fortify his accusation, not by reference to the *Nineteenth Century* article, but by reference to a speech of his in July, 1892. If that speech were looked at, he felt convinced that it would be found to contain qualifications which he had always put to a statement of this kind. He had always recognised that this House had an inalienable supremacy—that after Home Rule was granted it would have the power to legislate for Ireland just as well after as before Home Rule was passed,—but he had always said that unless it made a bargain with Ireland that in an Irish Parliament these powers were dormant, there would be no possible chance for the success of the Home Rule scheme. That was a perfectly different thing from stating that he would not consent to any Home Rule scheme which preserved the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.—(Parnellite cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said he could not help regarding the opportunity availed of by the right hon. gentleman as offensive—(Ministerial and Nationalist cheers),—because his reference had been made without any notice to him.—(Renewed Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain: The right hon. gentleman gave me no notice under similar circumstances.—(Loud Unionist and Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone considered that the interruption was in the nature of a charge made against him—(cries of "Order")—in the proceedings of that House, but he had not the smallest conception of what his right hon. friend referred to. His right hon. friend had misquoted his own statement of the previous day, which was that he (Mr. Gladstone) proposed to give the government of Ireland to leaders he had denounced in certain terms with reference to plunder. This was not the fact. It was not possible for him to give an explanation without inflicting upon the House a statement much longer than he would wish to make.—(Cries of "Go on.") The state of the case was this. He stated that most formidable doctrines had been propounded in this country by Mr. Parnell and his followers. In referring to followers he meant the Land League, but he said at the same time that he would not even charge the Land League with holding these doctrines, for he was convinced there were many branches of it which would repudiate them. In a subsequent part of the speech he referred to the followers of Mr. Parnell in that House, and said he would entirely refuse to identify any individuals with him. He had entirely declined to associate any individual except Mr. Parnell with the doctrines he was denouncing. He mentioned Mr. Dillon, the member for Mayo, in his speech for the purpose of commending him, as he had said the Land Act was to receive a fair trial, and referred to him as a person who had severed himself from these dangerous doctrines.

Mr. Chamberlain (who was met with cries of "Oh" and "Order") said—I am not going to pursue the matter. I only want to state the facts. I corrected my right hon. friend just now. I have since had the report of my speech put into my hands, and I wish to read the justification for that correction. I said: "I have never said"—I do not wish my right hon. friend to misunderstand me—"I have never supposed, that he applied that indiscriminately to every Irish leader." The right hon. gentleman may explain to which of the leaders it does apply. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone.—The answer of course to that distinctly is that, according to my own words, it applied to none of them. (Opposition laughter.) I declined to identify any one of them with the opinions I then denounced. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Healy craved the indulgence of the House while he referred to a statement made by the hon. member for West Belfast, who, yesterday, quoted a speech which he (Mr. Healy) made five or six years ago. He had never seen a report of that speech until he saw it standing on the notice paper, in the name of Mr. Smith-Barry, in the form of a question. The question, however, was never put, and he had asked the hon. member why on earth it was never asked. The answer was that "it had served its purpose." (Laughter and cheers.) This quotation which had garnished a whole series of Unionist speeches, was trotted out yesterday for the hundredth time. What he said in effect was this: that one of the Walkers, about whom a question had been asked to-day, had shot at two policemen, killing one and wounding the other, and had also killed a soldier. That the wife of the policeman Gardiner, who was killed, had applied to the Belfast grand jury for compensation, the grand jury kicking out the application through some technicality. He further pointed out that the grand jury of Cork county after three men had been killed at Mitchelstown, gave to one of the policemen—Leahy—engaged in the murder of those three men, 1,000*l.* compensation. The words he did use it was not worth while troubling the House with now.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th April, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·752
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·6
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	216

*From midnight to midnight.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOME P. AND O. CAPTAINS.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the "Japan Daily Advertiser," after paying a high tribute to the character of the late Captain Sams, proceeds to 'overhaul some memories' of P. and O. captains as he found them a good many years ago:—

What old traveller—before the era of the canal—does not remember that most jovial of old salts, Captain Thomas Jamieson, or Christian, or Almond, or Weeks, or Brooks; or the two Curlings, Robert and William, the former of whom flew the Commodore's flag for years; or the Babots, George and James, the latter often called 'Angel Babot' from the feeling of regard with which he inspired every one with whom he came in contact; or the pompous Weston; or the heavy Woolcot; or the saintly Parish, who ought to have been a bishop but made none the worse captain for that; or jolly old Haselwood, one of whose sons was later on also captain in the employment—poor Dick who died suddenly at Brindisi shortly after his brother died at Kobe; or Nathaniel Stewart, otherwise known (playfully) as Lord Pitcairn, from his having married a certain Lady Pitcairn; or the gourmet Hall; or the flat-footed Cornishman Blake; or Kelloch, who used to make regulations which he permitted no one but himself to break; or the manly, and indeed, somewhat heroic Greaves, who was wont to select his sailors by their weight, putting them on the scale for the purpose, and who after his marriage became very religious and took to reading tiresome sermons at church service on Sunday; or the fiery but kind-hearted Barlow whom nature intended to be a colonel of dragoons, and who followed out his predilections so far as to volunteer in the Indian Mutiny, for which he wore a medal, and, let us hope, wears it to this day; or Roskell, politest of captains and strictest of Roman Catholics, whose rendering of 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep' could never be forgotten by those who had the privilege of hearing it; or the beetle-browed, deep-voiced, hearty, and altogether delightful Gaby, who navigated the first P. and O. steamer that ever passed through the Inland Sea of Japan; or Castle who some forty years ago, when a comparatively young man, was the talk of England as the hero of the Sarah Sands; or the two Dundases, true-hearted Irishmen and gentlemen to the core; or E. P. G. Browne, a wonderful story-teller, and otherwise known as 'Alphabetical Browne' from the multiplicity of his initials; or the fat Rennoldson, whose light spirits made up for his heavy weight; or the lanky Angove, beau-ideal of courtesy and attention to his duty, and now the Company's Marine Superintendent in London; or the upright, pure-minded Burne, who could read the church service twice as well as any parson with whom we have ever happened to come in contact; or Ikie Bernard, well-known on the coast of China, who made a large fortune by private trading, and who distinguished himself, when Captain of the old Malacca, by rescuing the passengers and crew of the rotten transport Megœra, which, in order to prevent her sinking, was run on shore on St. Paul's island in the Southern Ocean, when on her way to Australia; or the slow-going Eastley, who also made a considerable fortune in private trade; or Anderson, well-known as a man-about-town in London; or the card-playing Johnson; or Baker, perhaps a little illiterate but crammed full of nerve and resource; or the faithful Perrins, who lost his life a few years ago in the wreck of the Tasmania; or George Nelson Hector, sternest of disciplinarians and the terror of junior officers, who always seemed to forget that he had once been a junior himself, but 'physically and morally well-equipped' withal; or James Sommerville Murray, 'the glass of fashion and the mould of form' who claimed kinship with the Duke of Athole, and whose juniors used to secretly hint that he was in the habit of wearing corsets, but a kind and considerate commander and a bold navigator; and a good many others whose names we do not at the moment recall? Some of the old captains, we believe, are still afloat, such as Tomlin, Orman, Fraser, Alderton, and Paddy Briscoe, but the majority of the names now on the active list are those of men who were junior officers at the time of which we have been speaking, and on looking over the list it must be conceded that the principle of the survival of the fittest has in them been well exemplified. They are almost to a man the officers whom it would be to the interest of any company to retain in their service and promote as occasion offered, and we again repeat that of these Captain Sams was one of the most distinguished.

We had almost forgotten two of the oldest, and in their time two of the most noteworthy of the Commanders of the Company, and a brief reference to them may fitly close these notes.

Nearly all travellers between England and India a quarter of a century ago or more knew either personally or by reputation Captain George Hyde, otherwise called 'Magnificent George.' He was without doubt in his way a great swell, as swells went in those days. His principal study was deportment; he never moved about deck except in the most dignified style, and his favourite attitude was that of leaning against the steering wheel, with a long telescope under his arm. He sometimes deigned to take one meal a day in the saloon with the passengers, but as a rule his meals were served in his own room at different hours, and possessing, as he did, a thorough knowledge of the art of dining, and having at the same time the means and the opportunity of administering to his tastes, he literally laid all countries under tribute for the supply of his table. Happy was the passenger who received an invitation to his eleven o'clock breakfast or his seven o'clock dinner! His subordinates approached him in the most reverential manner, and his boy 'fanned him while he slept and trembled when he woke.' He aspired to be an 'admirable Crichton' amongst those whom he met, and although some people occasionally became impatient with what they considered his affectation and nonsense, still his foibles were treated more as a matter for joke and amusement than in any more serious way. Amongst other accomplishments which he affected he considered himself a good hand at a song, and old hands in India will remember an excellent cartoon which appeared in the Calcutta "Punch," representing Captain Hyde leaning against the wheel with the usual telescope under his arm, the title of which was as follows:—'A heavy swell on the Indian Ocean, or Magnificent George endeavouring to extract the "Maid of Athens" from the bottom of his deep sea chest.'

Quite a different man was Captain Robert Methven whose name takes us back still further. It was in the days of the Crimean War that he first distinguished himself as a man of intrepidity and resource. It may not be generally known that during that war the vessels of the P. and O. Company did yeoman's work for the British Government (and we have no doubt at something above yeoman's price); they conveyed in their ships sixty or seventy thousand troops besides enormous quantities of stores, and it was during some of these operations that Captain Methven, then in the prime of life, found an opportunity in the management of his ship immediately under the guns of the enemy, of showing that the mercantile marine, which in those days was reckoned of very small account, was not far behind the Royal Navy itself in the matter of gallantry and daring.

We can remember him in later years when, having gone through the furnace of severe trials, he became a little eccentric, and one of the last incidents told of him in his career afloat, and one which certainly reflects nothing but credit upon his feelings of patriotism and his gallantry, is that while in command of the s. s. Poonah on a homeward voyage, shortly after the loss, off Cape Finistere, of H. M. S. Captain, with nearly all hands, having marked off as closely as possible the position where the man-of-war foundered, he stopped the ship, hoisted the flags half-mast, called the passengers and ship's company together on the quarter deck, and read the burial service over the officers and crew who had lost their lives in the service of their country.

Captain Methven was the man whom Thackeray indicated in one of the very best of his 'Roundabout papers' as typical of the class of bold and resolute men, accomplished, and worthy of their country, upon whom titles and honours ought to be conferred instead of the political sycophants and hangers-on who are generally the recipients of such things. But even if in Thackeray's day these bold and resolute men would have accepted such distinctions, we feel quite sure that now-a-days they would not, and that they are quite satisfied to leave them to the aforesaid sycophants and hangers-on "et hoc genus omne."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 15, 1893, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	3,24,000	4,000	4,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	703	8	889
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	14,35,203	30,02,865	56,703	44,94,771
Total for 15 weeks	15,17,203	33,26,865	60,703	49,04,771
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,960	2,92,444	6,367	4,06,771
Per mile of Ry do.	231	634	14	882
Total to corresponding date do.	14,45,498	31,54,960	82,598	46,83,056

Increase for the week .... Rs. 3,229
Do. to date .... „ 2,21,715

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE telautograph or handwriting telegraph of Mr. Elisha Gray, the well-known American inventor, has now been brought into a practical shape, and at Chicago an exchange has been opened similar to a telephone exchange, by which subscribers may write to one another. A desk transmitter, on which the sender writes the message he wishes to go to his correspondent, and a receiver which writes the reply in the handwriting of his correspondent, are supplied to each subscriber. The message is written on paper with a pencil, and the movements of the pencil regulate the electric current which, by means of electromagnets, causes a glass pen at the receiving end of the line to trace a copy of the figure, whether it be a writing or a drawing.

Writing telegraphs of this kind are not a novelty, but none have been brought to the perfection of Gray's. Of recent years Mr. E. A. Cowper, an English engineer, and Mr. Hart Robertson, a Scotch electrician, resident in America, have brought out fairly good apparatus for the purpose in question. Gray's telautograph will be exhibited at the World's Fair by the Gray National Telautograph Company, and a factory for its manufacture has been established at Highland Park, Illinois, where Mr. Gray generally resides.

Tupinard has recently put the question of race in a very clear light. He points out that no part of the earth can show a pure race, presenting a single type, and that peoples are the only objective reality. From these peoples the anthropologist, by dint of perseverance labour, can extract certain types, but the permanence of this type is purely a matter of conjecture. Hence the notion of race in these two factors —the type and its permanence in time—is only a mental conception. The only objective realities are peoples and their historic elements. The question of nationality is really foreign to the question of race, for it can be shown that all the European nations have been compounded of three or four elements, blonde, brunette, and broad heads or bracycephals. Only the proportions of these elements vary in different parts of Europe. In the north there are most blondes, in the middle (from the Urals to Portugal) most bracycephals, and in the south most brunettes.

Hollmann is in favour of four primitive European races, namely, two long-heads, one of which is long and the other broad faced, and two broad heads, one long and the other broad faced. All these have flourished in Europe since the new stone age, and from them all modern Europeans are descended with slight admixtures of other races.

According to Nikitine, the Russian palæontologist the Russian deposits show that man lived in Russia simultaneously with the mammoth during the second half of the glacial period. He ranged up to the limit of glaciation, knew the use of fire, and employed chipped flint implements. As the glaciers retreated northward, he followed, and arrived in Finland and the Baltic after the disappearance of the mammoth and the end of the glaciation. By this time he possessed the higher culture of the new, or polished, stone epoch, and was able to make pottery, &c.

Professor Lombroso, the great Italian psychologist, has, it appears, said that the French are not yet ripe for his school of criminology, and, a French scientific journal having accused him of chauvinism, he has written to declare that nothing is more repugnant to his character than chauvinism in matters of science. He condemns chauvinism in politics as not only barren but positively mischievous, and fostered by ambitious politicians who sow the seeds of discord among nations. As for chauvinism in science, it is, he believes, not only absurd but criminal. By saying that France was not ripe for his school he meant that those in France who had occupied themselves with it did not really understand it. Criminology, he says, had its origin in France, and if it has not yet attained its complete development there, who can blame that country?

According to M. Rancon (Archiv. de Medicine navale et coloniale) the negroes of the Soudan are much more subject to epilepsy than is commonly believed. They take care to hide epileptic, leprous and elephantiasic subjects from public view as much as possible. Long residence in the village of Neteboulu Ouli, in the French Soudan, has enabled him to find that maladies arising from insufficient nourishment, such as phthisis, leprosy, elephantiasis, &c., are represented there. Epilepsy is the commonest nervous trouble. It has different names in different parts of the country, and the victims, while regarded as fools, are not maltreated, but considered irresponsible for their actions. Neither fathers nor mothers, however, take much care of them, as the negro children in general are left to shift for themselves, and it frequently happens that they come to a violent end, by drowning, burning, falling from trees, and so forth. Few or none, he asserts, die a natural death.

Herr Jackah, of Triesch (Moravia), has published a method of using luminous colours which is different from the luminous paint of Balmain, so well known a few years ago. The Sulphides of calcium, strontium, barium, and zinc become luminous or phosphorescent after exposure to light for a time. The sulphide of zinc, however, must be prepared by distillation in a vacuum, or else it is not luminous. The barium salt gives an orange phosphorescence, the strontium and zinc salts give a greenish light. Sulphide of calcium gives a yellowish light when pure, and a violet one after being raised to a red heat and mixed with a salt of bismuth. Thus prepared it keeps luminous for forty hours after an exposure of some seconds. The colours are fixed on paper by means of a liquid made by dissolving 8,000 grains of pure white gelatine in half a gallon of warm water, and adding 800 grains of glycerine to 3lbs. of the solution. When the colour is to be exposed to the open air it should be mixed with an equal quantity of sheilac, and the coloured surface when dry varnished with shellac.

We have not quite done with the sources of the Nile, after all, for Dr. Baumann's explorations on the Kagera river have led him to the conclusion that the head waters of the Kagera are the headwater of the Nile. The Kagera rises in the Mountains of the Moon in Urundi, within the boundries of German East Africa. Urundi has been ruled from times immemorial by kings who are believed to be the lineal descendants of the Moon, and the latest of the line is supposed to be one who died a generation ago, and has returned to them from the moon. This notion, it may be remarked, agrees with the theosophistical doctrine of reincarnation, according to which a man may be his own grandfather.

In the "Journal" of the Anthropological Institute, Mr. Im Thurn, who, it will be remembered, was the first to ascend Roaima, has a very interesting paper on the use of the camera in anthropology. He begins by calling attention to the bad illustrations of native races in old books, which were drawn for the most part from imagination or models peculiar to the country of the artists, not from the aborigines at all. Nowadays photographs help the home-staying artist, but Mr. Im Thurn does not consider that these do justice to the originals. He has been struck by the different bearing of natives when in civilised communities, where photographers are found, and when in the wilderness. A Carib of British Guiana in Georgetown is a shy, mean-looking, and somewhat fearful being, overcome by his surroundings and wanting in the innate sense of freedom and happy audacity which on the Savannahs gives him the bearing of a gentleman. The difference corresponds to that between a bird when stuffed and when it is alive in the woods The camera ought, in his opinion, to be used among the natives in their own country so as to catch the real life and characteristics of the people.

Rock cipher writings exist in the west of America from Alaska to Arizona, and good specimens can be seen near Summit Soda Springs, about 14 miles south of Donner Lake, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California. The most prominent are cut granite rocks about one hundred feet high, which stand on the right and left banks of the headwaters of the north fork of the American river, amid sublime scenery. In Nevada many inscriptions of the sort are found on the rocks of the Walker River. These are chiefly wavy lines, rings, and what appear to be drawings of plants and animals. In Origon incised or pecked inscriptions also abound on the rocks near the Dalles of the Columbia River, and comprise human figures. A rock at Fish Spring, near the the Puebla of Zuni, is also marked with unknown signs. The symbols resemble the Chinese ciphers in expressing a complete meaning, and should, apparently, be read from right to left. A movement is now on foot to photograph and preserve them.

The question is sometimes asked: "Does the ether absorb light?" That is to say, are the waves of light in passing through the ether gradually absorbed by it. It has been supposed that if the ether did not many more stars would be visible to us. Professor Dolbear, of Taf's College, Massachusetts, in referring to this suppssition, remarks that light must have a certain energy or amplitude of vibration before it can affect the optic nerve, and hence mere distance, without absorption, would prevent us from seeing the brightest light.

Dr. R. H. Mill, Librarian to the Royal Geographical Society, has received a grant from that society to enable him to make a bathymetrical survey of some of the larger English lakes. He proposes to begin his soundings on Windermere, Coniston Water, or Wastwater, and would be glad of the use of a steam aunch for a few days.

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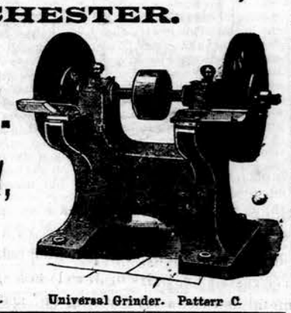
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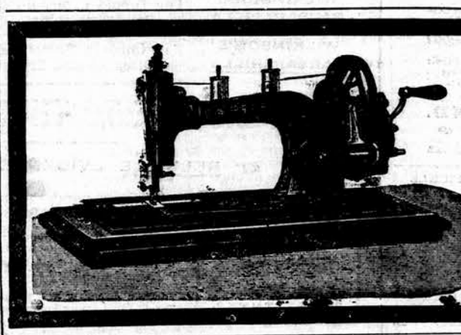


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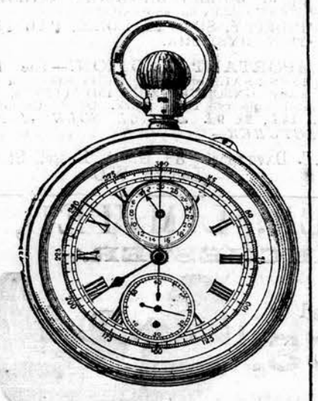
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THE BEST and CHEAPEST ever introduced, with a Guarantee to last a lifetime.



No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description: Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balances wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning*.

In Gold Engine Turned Case	Rs. 185
In Silver Plain Case...	„ 90
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The addition of a Minute recorder as in illustration No. II to the Chronograph costs Rs. 15 more in each case. Every watch is supplied in a good morocco-leather case, with spare glass and main spring.

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"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.

A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.



"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue „ * Green „

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled*.

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold *in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.*

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

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IT IS THE CROWN FOUNTAIN PEN!

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloths a good colour.

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.

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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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